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FOLK - NAMES
OF CANADIAN BIRDS

BY

W. L. McAtee

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FOREWORD

The subject of folk-names of birds is of interest not only to everyone who makes even a casual study of our feathered friends but also to those who devote their attention more especially to folklore. The present volume concerning the history of Canadian bird names is by W. L. McAtee, one of the outstanding biologists of America, who has devoted a long period of time and study to this subject.

Although Mr. McAtee is a student in particular of birds and insects, he is also noted for his research work on other biological groups. He is an author and editor, and in addition to his scientific papers, which number over 850, he has published poetry, numerous literary essays, and a host of reviews and biological abstracts.

Waldo Lee McAtee was born at Jalapa, Indiana, in 1883. He took his Bachelor's degree and his Master's at Indiana University, where he also served as Museum Curator. In 1904 he joined the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, and until 1941 his field work for that bureau took him to forty states, two provinces of Canada, and twelve European countries. One of his most fruitful fields of research was on the food habits of birds.

Mr. McAtee served for a number of years as editor of all technical papers of the Biological Survey and for a few years of all publications of its successor, the Fish and Wildlife Service.

F. J. ALCOCK,
Chief Curator.

OTTAWA, July 13, 1956.



FOLK-NAMES OF CANADIAN BIRDS

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The material here presented is extracted from a large manuscript on "American Bird Names, Their Histories and Meanings," which probably never will be published in its entirety. The folk-names are the most interesting part of the work, and those representing Canadian (and adjacent marine) localities are here assembled. No effort was made to collect Indian and Eskimo terms, and only those adopted or adapted by the Whites are treated.

No work of the extent of that referred to can be accomplished without a great deal of cooperation. Certain acknowledgments have been made elsewhere,¹ and Canadian help is here recorded with sincere appreciation.

Among employees of the National Parks Branch of the former Department of the Interior and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a campaign for names, organized by Hoyes Lloyd, yielded tremendous returns. P. A. Taverner and Harrison F. Lewis contributed names and commented on others submitted to them for explanation. C. H. D. Clarke furnished Gaelic terms from Nova Scotia and stimulated interest in others to supply them. Raymond Cayouette sent in an extensive, thoroughly annotated list of French names heard in Quebec. James L. Baillie, Jr., exerted himself to make available the many names left in manuscript by the pioneer Ontario Naturalist, Charles Fothergill, though most of these have finally been classed as "book," rather than folk, terms. Valued assistance, especially with the translations, has been received from E. Tappan Adney (Indian) and Fred N. Robinson (Gaelic). Assistance in a lesser degree by a number of others has been acknowledged here and there throughout the text.

The general collection was in the making during a period of forty years, which ended in 1947. Thus time has elapsed for development of new names or unearthing of old ones, and it is to be hoped that other compilers will assemble and print them. The card catalogues upon which the general work is founded are in The Fuertes Memorial Library and Museum, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A., where they may be consulted.

In this contribution, names have been annotated as deemed helpful and feasible, but derivations and explanations available in standard dictionaries have not been repeated in most cases. From necessity, some names are left unexplained, and persons able to clarify any of them will oblige ornithologists by putting the information on record. The terms "general" and the like, referring to the distribution of names, are to be understood as relative to the range of the bird concerned. Geographic units are listed as if in columns, north to south and from east to west. Quotation marks indicate several of them, not provincial, or that formerly had a different scope from the present one.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Under each species, so far as the material permitted, paragraphs are devoted to English, French, and Gaelic names in that order, and the names are not further labelled as to language.

¹ Bull. Mass. Audubon Soc. 1955. 39: 307-308.

Common Loon

Big diver ("N.W.T."); big hell-diver (in referring to the bird's uncanny diving ability. Man.); big loon (N.S.); diver (Alta. Early use Ray 1713); hell-diver (rather general); inland loon ("Hudson Bay". Swainson and Richardson 1831); loo (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr." Hawker 1826 records Tommy loo for Great Britain.); loon (Rather general. Said to be derived from loom and that from the Scandinavian *lom*, meaning lame, from the bird's awkwardness on foot. However, the term may be sonic; a common call sounds like "ah-loo", repeated.); salt-water loon (N.S., N.B.); spotted loo (Nfld.); weather signaler (Its cries are supposed to presage storms. Ont.); white-throated loo (Nfld.).

Grand plongeon (Big diver. "French Canada". Early use Brisson, 1760.); grand plongeur (Que.); huard (Crier. "Labr.", Que., N.B.); huard à collier (Ring-necked crier (Que.); huart (Que. Early use Champlain, 1604); plongeon, plongeon à collier (Diver, ring-necked diver. "French Canada."); plongeur à collier (Ring-necked diver. Que.); riche-poom (Meaning unknown. Among "Acadians", N.B.).

Buna chuachaill, burbhuauchaille (Sea shepherd. N.S. The first of these terms, "mur bhuachaille", Pennant, 1812, and other variants, are used in the British Isles.); scaloightear (Meaning unknown. N.S.).

Arctic Loon

Little diver ("N.W.T."); white-headed loon (The hind neck is light smoky-ash. Man.).

Red-throated Loon

Capderace (From Cape Race, Nfld., where it is often seen. In Purchas 1622 (1906). Nfld.); Cape drake (Same note but not the reference. N.S.); cape-race (Same. Nfld.); cape racer (Same. N.S., N.B.); carbreast (Derivative of cape-race through cabrace. Que.); corbrace (Same note. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); longneck (N.S.); scape-grace (Rationalization of Cape Race; see first note. "Labr.", N.S., N.B.); whabby (Spelled also wabby, waby, and wobby. Possibly derived from "wobble", a name for the extinct Great Auk, which alluded to the bird's awkwardness on land. Early use Cartwright 1792. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.).

Cou-rouge (Red-neck. "French Canada."); huard (Crier. Que.).

Red-necked Grebe

Diver (Alta.); hell-diver (In reference to the bird's uncanny diving ability. N.S., Man., Sask., Alta.); laughing hell-diver (From its loud raucous notes. Alta.) red-eyes (N.S.); wagtoe (Meaning unknown. N.S.); water-hen (Man., Sask.); water-witch (Refers to the bird's uncanny ability in submerging beneath the water, leaving scarcely a ripple. N.S.).

Horned Grebe

Big hell-diver (Latter term refers to its uncanny diving ability. Ont.); diver (Alta.); hell-diver (See first note. General.); pipe-neck (In allusion to

the slenderness of the bird's neck. N.S.); sea hen (N.B.); spirit duck ("Spirit" refers to its "supernatural" ability in getting under the water quickly; "duck" as a water bird. "Canada".); spraw-foot (Nfld.); thread-neck (Same note as for pipe-neck. N.S.); water-witch (*See* note under the preceding species. General.).

Black-necked Grebe

Hell-diver (*See* first note under the preceding species. Rather general.); little water-hen, water-hen (Sask.).

Western Grebe

Diver (B.C.); hell-diver (In reference to its uncanny diving ability. General.); Siwash goose (Used as food by the Siwash Indians, hence their "goose." B.C.); swan-necked hell-diver (It has a long, slender neck. Man., Alta.).

Pied-billed Grebe

Dabchick (The bird that dabs, dips, or dives. Of old usage in Great Britain, recorded as early as 1667, Merrett. General.); devil-diver (In reference to its uncanny diving ability. N.B.); didapper (A shortening of dive-dapper; the latter part of this term means one that daps, dips, or dives; thus the name is redundant. Recorded in Great Britain as early as 1565-1567, Oxford English Dictionary. General.); dipper (That is, diver. General.); diver (Alta.); hell-diver (Same note as for devil-diver. General.); mud-hen (A bird that lives about muddy places. Ont.); small hell-diver (Ont.); water-witch (*See* note under red-necked grebe. General.).

Poule d' eau (Water-hen. Que.).

Black-footed Albatross

Gony, gony bird, goony (B.C.); goony bird (North Pacific). These names appear to have the significance of booby or dullard and probably are applied to any albatross.

Sooty Shearwater

Black bauk (Nfld.); black haddown (*See* next note. Nfld.); black hag (Hag traces to hagdown, a term used in Great Britain, derivation unknown, but when reduced to this monosyllable, the significance is surely derogatory. "Labr."); black hagden (*See* preceding note. "Labr."); black hagdon (Same note. "Northern fishing banks", "Labr."); black hagdown (Nfld., "Labr."); eggdown (A variant of hagdown. Nfld.); hagdown (Nfld.).

Greater Shearwater

Bauk (Spelled also balk and bawk; meaning unknown. Nfld.); Cape hen (Sailors off Greenland, thus probably named for prevalence about Cape Fare-

well); eggdown (For notes on this variable term, see under the preceding species. Nfld.); hag (Nfld., "Labr.", "Northeastern Banks"); hagden ("Labr.", "Northeastern Banks."); hagdon ("Labr.", "Grand Banks"); hagdown (Nfld., "Labr.") This name also used in Great Britain.); haglin (N.B.); white bauk (Nfld.).

Fulmar

John Down (Sailor's name, significance unknown. Nfld.); mallemoker (This term, spelled in many ways, traces to a Dutch original, mallemok, Martens, 1675, meaning foolish gull. Nfld.); mallemok, mallemuck, malle-muke, mollemauk, mollemoke, molly, mollyhawk (Sailors' names); noddy (Some say because "they constantly nod their heads while flying" (Templeman, 1945), Nfld., "Labr.", "Hudson Bay").

White-rumped Petrel

Carey (N.S.); Carey chick (Nfld., Que.); Mother Carey's chick (Nfld.); Mother Carey's chicken (Nfld., N.S., N.B. Middle term spelled also "Carew's" and "Cary's." "Chicken," a bird; for the remainder of the name a variety of derivations have been suggested. One having dictionary sanction (NID) is that the term is an Anglicization of the Latin, *Mater Cara* (esteemed Mother) applied to the Virgin Mary, patroness of sailors. As these birds are regarded as portents of trouble, however, the connection does not seem too clear. A popular explanation is: "Mother Carew was an old witch . . . good at raising the wind . . . The sailors will not shoot [the petrels] on any account; they pay them great respect that their mother's wrath may not be roused." McTaggart, 1829, 1:12); pall carey (The adjective refers to the birds' dark coloration. Nfld.).

Storm Petrel

Devil's bird (Sailors. The petrels are given various names associating them with evil powers as they are supposed to be harbingers of storms.); Mother Carey's chicken (*See* under the preceding species. Nfld., N.S., N.B.; also in British use); witch (The first note applies. A sailors' name; also in British use back to Latham 1781-1801).

Wilson's Petrel

Carey (N.S.); Carey's chick ("Labr."); Devil's bird (Sailors); Mother Carey's chicken (N.S. In British use back in Montagu 1813; witch (Sailors. In British use as early as Pennant, 1785). Explanations of these names the same as given under the preceding two species.

Gannet

This name, in general use, is an old word known from the epic of Beowulf about A.D. 1000; it comes from the same root as gander; gaunt (A variant spelling recorded for Nfld. in 1583 and in Great Britain, 1529, Skelton).

Fou (fool or booby, Que.); *margot* (Spelled in various ways; a name applied to this species for centuries in France; thought by some to mean sea goose (*mar+gwas*); by others deemed a familiar or "pet" name, it being applied also to the magpie. Nfld., "Labr.", N.B., Que. Has been in use in French Canada since the time of Cartier, 1534).

Sulaire (The eyed one, in reference to its keen vision. N.S. Recorded for the Hebrides, Harvie-Brown *et al.*, 1888).

Common Cormorant

Net robber (The bird frequents fish traps and consumes part of the catch. N.S.); *penguin* (This term, applied to Great Auk, has, since the extermination of that bird, been given to a variety of the larger sea fowl. Nfld.); *shag* (This name, referring to the shaggy crest, is a transfer from Great Britain where it has long been on record, e.g.: 1566 (OED). Nfld., "Labr.", Que., N.S., N.B.).

Barneche (Name of the barnacle goose transferred to this and other large water birds. Que.); *cormoran* (An old name from the latin *corvus*, crow plus *marinus*, of the sea, i.e., sea-crow, in allusion to its habitat and color. Que.); *margot* (*See* under the gannet. N.B.).

Sgarbh (Name used in Gaelic Great Britain, Harvie-Brown, 1888. N.S.).

Double-crested Cormorant

Black shag (N.B.); *cormorant* (N.B.); *cormoroe* (Corruption of cormorant. Que.); *crow duck* (In allusion to its colour and somewhat duck-like appearance. Ont. to Alta.); *duck* (Man.); *fish duck* (A not unfitting name for this fish-eating and somewhat duck-like bird. Man.); *nigger goose* (In allusion to its colour and its goose-like appearance, especially when in flight in the V-formation so closely associated with the common Canada goose. Throughout its range); *queen bird* (Possibly in allusion to the crest or "crown". Nfld.); *shag* (*See* under the preceding species; this name is used more or less throughout the range of the bird); *shaig* (Variant of shag. Nfld.); *shill-bird* (That is shell-bird, a name used for the mergansers and probably transferred to this other fish-eater by error. Nfld.); *soldier* (From the ranks often formed by perching birds. Ont.).

Barneche, cormoran (*See* under the preceding species. Que.); *cormoran ordinaire* (Common cormorant. Que.); *margot* (*See* under the gannet. N.B.).

Sgarbh (*See* under the preceding species. N.S.).

Great Blue Heron

Blue crane (Heros are commonly miscalled cranes. General); *common crane* (N.S.); *crane* (general); *hern* (Archaic and dialectic form of heron. Ont.); *jackerne* (Seemingly a combination of jack+herne=heron; but jack can not in this case have its usual combining sense of small. The name "jack hern" is known in Great Britain for the grey heron, Swainson, 1886; Sask.); *water crane* (Sask.).

Butor (Bittern, by transfer from the marsh-bird properly so-called. Que.); *couac* (Quock, by transfer from the night heron. Que.); *grue* (Crane

various herons are commonly miscalled cranes. Que.); héron, héron bleu (Blue heron. Que. Same reference); héron brun (Brown heron. Que.).

Corr (Heron, N.S.); corra-ghritheach (Noisy (?) heron; Cf. Irish grith=cry. N.S. Harvie-Brown, 1888, give "corra gribheach" for the European grey heron and translates it "billed heron").

Green Heron

Blue bittern (The term bittern is applied to various herons besides those to which it properly belongs. Ont.); fly-up-the-creek (Seen more frequently along small streams than are other herons. General).

Héron vert (Green heron. Que.); petit butor (Little bittern. Que.).

Black-crowned Night Heron

Fox bird (Suggested derivations: because it barks like a fox or its "quok" note is heard as "fox". N.S.); marsh hen (A sizable bird, thus a "hen" that frequents marshes. N.B.); qua bird ("Qua" from a common call; this name general in the eastern half of its range); quawk (Sonic. General); quok (Sonic. General in the East); squawk (Sonic. General).

Couac, quac (Sonic. Que.).

American Bittern

Most of the local names of this species have reference to, or are in imitation of, the peculiar notes of the male bird during the mating season. The diversity in these terms doubtless is due in part to variations in the distinctness with which the sounds have been heard as a consequence of greater or lesser distance from the performer or of other factors; the notes themselves also are given in considerable variety. Imitative terms are here labelled sonic, while others are more fully explained. Bill-gudgeon (Sonic. Ont.); bog bull (In allusion to its powerful vocalization, which, however, is little suggestive of that of a bull. "Eastern Canada"); bog-pumping hell-driver (A combination of such names as "bog-pumper" and "stake-driver", with "improvements". The notes suggest sounds made by an old-fashioned suction pump and, also, resonant pounding (Alta.); bog-trotter (One who traverses bogs. Ont.); buncom (Sonic. N.B.); butter-bump (Sonic. A British provincial name for the European Bittern, transferred to our species. Man.); corker (That is caulked, from the notes being likened to the sounds made by pounding caulking into the seams of a boat. Nfld.); Devil's pump (The notes suggest the sounds made by an old-fashioned suction pump; the prefix hints that there is something uncanny about the performance. Man.); fly-up-the-creek (Through confusion with the green heron and a tendency to call all of the heron tribe by the same name. Man.); Indian hen (As a sizable bird that may be regarded as poultry of the Indians. A widely used name known from "Eastern Canada"); marsh hen (A sizable bird of the marshes. Distribution about the same as for the preceding name); meadow hen (Of similar origin with the last—in a country where a marsh is a meadow. N.B.); mud hen (A sizable bird, denizen of muddy places. N.B., Que., Man.); mud pump

(The notes suggest the sounds made by an old-fashioned suction pump; mud is a feature of the habitat. Sask.); mud pumper (*See* preceding note. "Prairie Provinces"); oomptah (Sonic. Ont.); pile-driver (At a distance the notes suggest resonant pounding. "Canada"); pine-knot (Sonic. N.S.); plumb-gudgeon (Sonic. Ont.); pump bird (B.C.); pumper (Alta.); pump-thunder (Same explanation as for other "pump" names applies; the notes are far-carrying, though hardly loud enough to justify the term "thunder". Man.); punkatunk (Sonic. N.S.); Rice Lake bittern (Ont.); slough pump (Man., Sask.); slough punk (Corruption of the preceding name. Sask.); stake-driver (At a distance, the notes of the bird suggest resonant pounding; the most prevalent name, used throughout the North American range of the bird); thunder-pump (Including the variant, thunder-pumper, this is second in prevalence among names of the bittern; used in all parts of its North American range); weed hen (Ont.).

Biorque (From dialectic French, bior, bihor=bittern. N.S.); butor (Bittern. Que.) couac (Through confusion with the night heron. Que.); cou long (Longneck. Que.); jeune grue (Young crane; thought to be the young great blue heron; various herons are miscalled cranes. Que.); quac (*See* note on *couac*. Que.).

Least Bittern

Strike-fire, Ont. (Perhaps from its bright eyes; it is called *yeux clairs* in Louisiana.).

Whistling Swan

Big whistler. "N.W.T." This folk name indicates that this swan does producing a whistling note. (In much experience with the bird at Currituck Sound, North Carolina, I never heard a note that would be called a whistle; and the authorities cited by Bent (1928) do not mention any such sound.); white swan (Alta., B.C.); wild swan (Man., Sask.).

Trumpeter Swan

White swan (B.C.); wild swan (Man., Sask.).

Canada Goose

In their typical forms, some of the subspecies of Canada geese are recognized by the people, and an attempt to segregate the names, made in the manuscript from which this account has been abstracted, is here continued. From the intergrading nature of subspecies, complete separation of their names is impossible, but the showing of parallelism between folk and technical nomenclature is of interest. One of the subspecies, the Great Basin Goose (*Branta canadensis moffitti* Aldrich 1946, though not represented by a Canadian vernacular, was known in the Dakotas and adjacent States by several popular names (as big goose and Mershon goose) long before it was recognized by scientists.

Hutchins's Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*)

Brant (General); grey-bellied goose, little Canada, mud goose, small goose, southern goose (N.S.).

Brillard ("Northeast Canada").

Eastern Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis*)

Big Canada, big goose (N.S.); big honker (Latter term from its common call, "aw-onk". Man.); brant (Sask.); bustard (From the French *outarde*, which see below. Nfld., Que., "Hudson Bay"); grey (Short for grey goose. Man.); grey goose (Rather general); gronker (Same note as for honker. "Hudson Bay."); honker (universal); honker goose (Y.T.); hounds (The calling of a flock being likened to the baying of hounds. Nfld.); Labrador goose (N.S.); trader (From "trading" or flying back and forth between nesting and feeding grounds. N.B.); wavey (Derived from Indian words that relate to the vociferation of the birds; cf.: Ojibway *wewe*; Cree *whey-whey*; Chinook *wawa*. Applied to all geese but perhaps most consistently to the white species. "N.W.T.", Man., Sask.); wild goose (universal); wild wavy, winter goose (N.S.).

Oie canadienne (Canada goose. Que.); *outarde* (Spelled also *oultarde*, *outard*, *outarte*=bustard. Early use Cartier, 1535 *fide* Ganong, 1910. This name was applied by early French explorers to a New World bird that reminded them of the great bustard of Europe; however, the two birds are only superficially alike, are unrelated, and have entirely different habits. Nfld., Que.); *piron* (Corruption of *pigeon*?; the young, Chamberlain 1894. Canada).

Giadh fiadh (Wild goose. N.S.).

Lesser Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)

Brant (Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.); cackling goose (From its vociferation. Man., Sask.); caller (Same note. Man.); crybaby (Same note, B.C.); fall goose ("N.W.T."); grey goose ("N.W.T.", B.C.); honker ("N.W.T."); husky goose (Also spelled "huskie"=Eskimo goose. "N.W.T."); little bustard (See note on *outarde*, above. "N.W.T."); little grey goose (Man.); little honker ("N.W.T.", Man.); little wavey (See note on "wavey", above. "N.W.T."); wavey, whistler (Sask.).

Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*)

Brant, crow goose (B.C.).

Common Brant

Again it seems advisable to group the names by subspecies.

Atlantic Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*)

Brant (general); chickeny goose ("Hudson Bay"); common brant, little goose (N.S.); wavey, white-breasted brant (N.B.).

Barneche (Variant of *barnache* or *bernache*=barnacle. In allusion to the myth of trees producing barnacles and the latter becoming geese, which is

now assumed to refer to the barnacle goose, *Branta leucopsis*, the breeding habits of which were not definitely known until 1907. Early authors confused the barnacle goose and brent goose, *Branta bernicla*, hence applied the same names to both of them. As may be seen by the technical specific name of the brent goose or brant, Linnaeus, the father of nomenclature, shared that confusion when he bestowed it. Que.); cravant (Barnache; see preceding note. N.B. Early use, Dièreville, 1708; Belon, 1555).

Pacific Brant (*Branta bernicla nigricans*)

Black brant (general); black goose, black wavey ("N.W.T."); brant (general); husky goose (That is Eskimo goose. "N.W.T.").

White-fronted Goose

Barred goose (The anterior underparts are dark barred. Sask.); brant (rather general); California grey (As a distinctive kind of grey goose. B.C.); China goose (Such names are used to indicate forms in need of differentiation, without implying any particular association with the country mentioned. B.C.); field goose (Alta.); grey brant, grey goose (rather general); grey wavey (See note on "wavey" under the Canada goose. "N.W.T.", Sask., Alta.); laugher (From its notes. Man.); laughing goose (Same. Early use Edwards 1750. "N.W.T.", Man., Sask.); laughing jack (Man.); laughing wavey ("N.W.T."); speckle-belly (The anterior underparts are dark barred. General); speckled brant (rather general); speckled wavey (Man.); white-front (There is a white patch about the base of the bill. Alta.).

Greater Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*)

Wavey (See note under Canada goose. "Labr.", Que.); white brant (general).

Lesser Snow Goose

Brant (rather general); greater wavey (Man.); Manitoba wavey (Ont.) silver (From its white colour. Sask.); wavey (See note under Canada goose. General throughout Canada and the northern United States); wavey goose ("N.W.T."); white brant, white goose (general); white jangler (Latter term from its vociferation. Man.); white wavey (Same note as on "wavey"); white way-way ("Hudson Bay". Latham 1781-1801).

Oie blanche (White goose. Que.); oie de neige (Snow goose. Early use Brisson 1760. Que.); oie sauvage (Wild goose. Que.); piron (Gosling. Que.); wevois (Wavey. "Hudson Bay". Barnston, 1860).

Blue Goose

Black wavey (To contrast it with the white wavey; although dark, the bird is not black. Man.); blue brant (general); blue wavey (General in Canada and the northern United States); brant (general); grey wavey (Man.); wavey (General in the parts of Canada and of the northern United States in which it occurs); white-headed brant (Sask.); white-headed goose (Prairie Provinces of Canada); white-headed wavey ("Athabaska").

Ross's Goose.

Barking wavey ("Barking" from its vociferation; "wavey", see note under the Canada goose. "N.W.T."); galoot (Said to be a contraction of crazy, or silly, galoot, in reference to unwary behaviour. "N.W.T.", Sask., Alta.); lesser wavey (Man.); little wavey (Man., Alta.); scabby-nose (From the tubercles on the base of the beak. "N.W.T.", Alta.); scabby-nosed goose ("N.W.T.", Sask.); scabby-nosed wavey ("N.W.T.", Alta.); wart-nosed wavey, warty-nosed wavey ("N.W.T."); wavey (Alta.).

Mallard

French stock duck ("French", so named by French descendants because considered the best duck; "stock duck" alludes to this species being the stock or origin of most varieties of domesticated ducks. "N.W.T."); grey duck, grey mallard (rather general); grey stock duck (N.S.); greenhead (The head and neck of the male are iridescent green. Universal); green-neck (B.C.); mallard, often mallard duck (universal); northern mallard (Prairie Provinces of Canada); redlegs (Sask.); stock drake (See first note. "Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); stock duck (Early use Swainson and Richardson, 1831. Prairie Provinces); stubble duck (From feeding in stubble fields. Man.); whistler (Probably from a sound made by the wings in flight. Sask.); wild duck (In many localities, this apparently generalized term has meant the mallard specifically, retaining that significance also when further reduced to "duck" alone. N.S., N.B.); yellow-leg duck ("N.W.T.").

Canard français (French duck, a term that has acquired the meaning of best duck. Que.); canard ordinaire (Common duck. Que.); canard sauvage (Wild duck; early use Brisson, 1760. Que.).

Black Duck

Arctic blue-wing (The speculum is blue. N.S.); beach duck (N.S.); black duck (Streaky dark brown is the general coloration, rather than black. General); black mallard (general); blackstock duck (As a close relative of the true stock duck or mallard, which see. N.S., "Keewatin"); blackwood duck (In the northeastern part of its range it frequents small lakes surrounded by woods. Que.); blue-wing (N.S.); blue-wing duck (N.S., N.B.); blue-winged black duck (N.S.); brown mallard (Ont.); common duck (N.S.); fish-eater (As it may be upon occasion. N.S.); grey duck (N.B.); inside duck (Name for a supposed variety that frequents inside, or quiet, waters. N.S.); ledge duck (As frequenting rocks washed over by the sea. N.S.); marsh duck (N.S.); outside black duck, outside duck (Name for a supposed variety that frequents outside, or rougher, waters. N.S.); puddle duck (N.S.); quack (Que.); red-footed black duck (Variations in colour of the feet and legs are associated with sex and degree of maturity. N.B.); redleg (N.S.); stock duck (A close relative of the true stock duck or mallard, which see. Que., Ont.); summer duck (As a locally breeding species. Ont.); wild duck (Where this is the prevailing species, the name is sometimes shortened to merely "duck". N.B.); yellow-beak (Que.); yellow-pad (That is, yellow-foot. N.S.)

Canard noir (Black duck. Que.); noir (Black. Que.).

Lach-dubh (Black duck. N.S.); tunnag (N.S.).

Gadwall

That term seems to be used rather widely, the extent being obscured, however, by its prevalence as a "book name"; grey duck (general); grey mallard (Man.); minik (*See note on minnick under the pintail; reference to the gadwall may be erroneous.* "Hudson Bay", Bell, 1883); small mallard (B.C.); trash duck (Reported as specific for this bird; in market-hunting days, however, the term "trash ducks" covered all of the less favoured species. Sask.); widgeon (rather general).

Canard gris (Grey duck. Que.); coubeaux (Sask.).

Pintail

Fall duck (Sask.); grey duck (In rather general use; often refers only to the female); grey widgeon (Ont.); long-neck ("N.W.T.", Alta. Also a British folk-name); long-neck duck ("Keewatin", Man., Sask.); long-tail duck (The tail of the male is long and pointed. Nfld.); minnick (Said to be an Indian name, in imitation of the call, that has had limited currency among English-speaking people of the Great Lakes and northeastern regions; also N.S.); pile-starter (From the Dutch name *pylstaart*; freely translated it means lance-tail and is in allusion to the long, pointed tail of the male. Sask.); pintail (In general North American and also in British provincial use); sea pheasant (The long tail and decorative plumage of the male suggest the latter part of this name. Nfld. It is a British vernacular name, tracing back to Willughby-Ray, 1676); sharp-ended duck (The long neck and pointed tail give the bird a sharp-ended silhouette. Man.); smoker (A transfer from the baldpate; *see note below on that term and species.* Man.); sprig (In allusion to the long, pointed tail of the male. General); sprig duck (Y.T.); sprigtail (General; also in British provincial use); spring-tail (Corruption of sprigtail. Sask.); spring-tailed duck (Sask.); squaw duck (B.C.); wood duck (N.S.).

Canard gris (Grey duck. Que.); canard pilet (As the Latin *pilum* was a javelin, this term may be loosely translated as "lance duck"; such names refer to the long, pointed tail of the male. Que. Early use Vieillot, 1816); coubeaux (Sask.); coy (Que.); paille-en-queue (Straw-in-tail or colloquially, straw-tail, in allusion to the long, pointed tail of the male. Que.); petit gris (Little grey. N.S.).

Green-winged Teal

Butterball (From sometimes being very fat. N.B., Sask.); common teal (Nfld., Sask.); fall duck ("N.W.T.", Alta.); greased lightning (In allusion to its speed in flight. N.S.); green-wing (The speculum is green. General); green-winged duck (Y.T.); green-winged teal (Often reduced to "teal" only. General); teal duck (Sask.); widgeon (N.S.); winter teal (It endures colder weather than does the blue-wing. Man.).

Petit canard (Little duck. Que.).

Blue-winged Teal

Blue teal (The wing coverts and, in the male, adjacent feathers are pale blue. Man.); blue-wing (general); blue-wing teal (Often shortened to "teal").

General); butterball (As being often excessively fat. Sask., B.C.); fall duck ("N.W.T.", Alta.); summer teal. (Man.); teal duck (Sask.).
Petit canard (Little duck. Que.).

Cinnamon Teal

That name seems to be in general use; sometimes shortened to "teal"; redhead (From head to flanks the male is bright cinnamon-red. B.C.); red teal (B.C.).

European Widgeon

Bluebill duck (The bill in both sexes is bright greyish-blue. B.C.); red-head (The head, except forehead and crown, of the male is cinnamon-red. B.C.).

Baldpate

That name, in general use, refers to the white forehead and crown of the male; ball-pate duck (Corruption of the preceding name. Sask.); blue-bill (The bill is greyish-blue in both sexes. B.C.); butterball (From being at times very fat. Sask.); canvas-back (The fine dusky vermiculation of the back feathers suggests that fabric. B.C.); cock widgeon (Nfld.); diamond duck (Sask.); French teal ("French" to indicate a remarkable kind of teal—safe to say, as the bird is not a teal. Que.); little grey duck, L-wing (Man.); smoke duck (Man.); smoker (Free translation of a Cree Indian name of the bird, which is in imitation of its soft whistle; this sonic term happens to mean "smoker", but there was no intention of calling the bird a smoking duck. "N.W.T.", Alta.); smoking duck ("N.W.T."); Swede (Perhaps a misremembering of Norwegian, which is apparently a corruption of widgeon. Man.); whistler (From the sound made by its wings in flight. N.S.); widgeon (general).

Shoveler

Broadbill (The spatulate bill has given rise to most of the folk-names of this species. General; also a British provincial name); Chipewyan duck (Probably on the principle of allotting to the Indians anything the whites do not want, this duck being generally considered inferior for food. Sask.); French teal (See note under the preceding species. Que.); long-neck ("Hudson Bay", Bell, 1883); mule duck (Probably regarded as a hybrid. "N.W.T."); shovel-bill (General; also in British provincial use); shovel-bill duck (Y.T.); shoveler (General; also a British name); spoonbill (Universal; also in Great Britain); spoonbill duck, spoony (general); till duck (That is teal duck, although it does not belong to the group called "teals" by ornithologists N.B.); trash duck (A poor one; in market-shooting days, this term included all unsalable ducks. Man.).

Canard souchet (Souchet duck. Early use Wilson, 1808-1814. "Souchet", the name of the bird in France, may be interpreted as one living among the *souchets* or *Cyperus* sedges. Boubier, 1927. Que.); canard spatule (Spatula duck, in allusion to the wide bill. Que., Ont. Early use Dionne, (1883); moniac (A name ordinarily applied to the eider ducks; perhaps extended to this species on account of its relative inedibility. Que.).

Wood Duck

Bush duck (Of the "bush" or woodland. Que.); tree duck (It perches upon trees and nests in tree cavities. N.S., N.B., B.C. Early use Latham, 1781-1801); wood duck (general); woody (B.C.).

Redhead

Muskeg duck ("N.W.T.", Alta.); pochard (Of uncertain origin and meaning (OED), this is the British name for a closely similar species. Ont. Early use Audubon, 1838); redhead (The head and upper neck of the male are reddish-chestnut. General).

Cou-rouge (Red-neck. Que.).

Ring-necked duck

Black duck (The male is chiefly black above, with greenish reflections. B.C.); blackhead (Que.); bluebill (The bill is dark greyish-blue with two whitish crossbands. Alta.); buckeye (Man.); butterball (As sometimes being very fat. B.C.); diver (B.C.); marsh bluebill, muskeg duck (Man.); pond bluebill (Que., Ont., Man.); ringbill duck (Sask.); ring-neck duck (From the narrow orange-brown ring about the neck of the male. Man.).

Canvas-back

Big grey duck ("N.W.T."); bignock ("N.W.T.", Alta.); bull can (The male. Man.); bullneck (That is bignock. B.C.); canvas-back (The back of the male is white, finely vermiculated with dusky, suggesting the fabric canvas. General; sometimes shortened to can, canvas, or cannie); canvas duck ("N.W.T."); copper-head (The head and neck of the male are reddish-chestnut. Man.); fish duck (Perhaps through confusion with a merganser. B.C.); pochard (See under the redhead, ante N.S.); redhead (Man., Sask.); thick-necked duck (Man.).

Greater Scaup

Bellarge (N.S.); big bay bluebill (The bill is greyish-blue. Ont.); big blackhead (The head of the male is black with greenish reflections. Nfld., N.S., N.B., Man.); big bluebill (rather general); big fall duck ("Keewatin", "Mackenzie"); blackhead (N.S., N.B.); bluebill (General; bluebill duck also used); broadbill (N.S., N.B., Sask.); butterball (As being sometimes excessively fat. Sask.); butterball duck, call duck (B.C.); dummy (As being at times unwary. Ont.); fall duck (Man.); fishing duck (Severn River, "Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); greyback ("Mackenzie"); greater broadbill (N.B.); lake bluebill (Ont.); large brownhead (The head and neck of the female are chiefly brown. Que.); muskeg duck (Sask.); scaup (A British term for closely related birds which alludes to their feeding on scaups or scalps, i.e. beds of shellfish; early use Latham, 1797; "scaup duck", Willughby-Ray, 1672. Ont.); whistler (From a sound made by the wings in flight. Sask., B.C.); white-faced duck (In the female an area about the base of the bill is white. Ont.); widgeon (N.B.); wood duck (B.C.).

Canard caille (Speckled duck, referring to the coloration (white, vermiculated with blackish) of the back of the male. Que.); grand morillon (Big Moorish [duck], from the general dark colour. Que.); gros canard d'automne (Big fall duck. "Hudson Bay"); milouin (Pochard, which is a closely related European species. Que.); plongeur (Diver. Que.).

Lesser Scaup

Bellarge (N.S.); black and white (B.C.); blackhead (The head of the male is black with purplish reflections. N.S., N.B.); blackjack (Familiar name for a chiefly black species. B.C.); bluebill (The bill is greyish-blue. General; bluebill duck also used); bluebill coot (Canada); broadbill (Sask.); brown-head (The female. Ont.); butterball (As being sometimes excessively fat. Sask., B.C.); diver (N.S., B.C.); dummy (*See* under the preceding species. Ont.); fall duck ("N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta.); gold-eye (The iris is yellow. Man.); howden ("Howder", Scottish dialect, means to huddle; there may be a connection as various names of this species allude to its habit of gathering on the water in dense flocks. Nfld., "Labr."); lake duck (Ont.); lesser broadbill (N.B.); little bay bluebill (Ont.); little black-head (Maritime Provinces); little bluebill (general); little greyback ("N.W.T."); little mud broadbill, marsh bluebill (Ont.); muskeg duck (Sask.); river duck (N.S.); she-whistler (P.E.I.); small blue-bill duck (N.B.); small brownhead (The female. Que.); summer duck (Man.); whistler (From a sound made by the wings in flight. Sask., B.C.); white-winged teal (The speculum is white; "teal" is a small duck. P.E.I.); widgeon (N.B.); wood duck (B.C.).

Canard caille (*See* under the preceding species. Que.); milouin (Same note. Que.); plongeur (Diver. Que.).

Common Goldeneye

Black duck (The upper parts of the male are chiefly black. B.C.); butterball duck (As sometimes being very fat. B.C.); conjuring duck (In reference to its "magical" ability in diving at the flash of an old-time gun or the twang of a bow-string quickly enough to evade the missile. "N.W.T."); diver (Que.; also in British provincial use); gold-eye (The iris is yellow, brighter in the male than in the female. B.C.); golden-eye (general); great-head (The head is puffy with feathers. N.S.); pie bird (That is pied or particoloured. Nfld., "Labr."); pied duck (Nfld., N.S. Early use Forster, 1771); pie duck (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); pork duck ("Keewatin"); smoky pie (The duller coloured and brown-headed female and young of the year of this species in which the male is conspicuously a "pie" or pied duck. Que.); smoky pie-bird ("Labr."); spirit duck (*See* note on conjuring duck, substituting "supernatural" for "magical". "N.W.T."); tree duck (As nesting in cavities in trees. Man.); whistle diver (Nfld., "Labr."); whistler (This species makes an unusually loud sound by the wings in flight. General; also in British provincial use); whistler duck (Sask.); whistle-wing (rather general; also in Irish local use); whistle-wing duck (N.B., B.C.); widgeon (N.S.); winter duck (Ont.); wood duck (From its nesting in tree cavities. Que., N.B., Ont., "N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta., B.C., Y.T.).

Caille (Pied or particoloured. Que.); canard à grosse tête (Big-headed duck, in allusion to the puffy appearance of the head. Que.); canard caille (Pied duck. Que.); garrot (A French name for the European golden-eye, having also the meaning of crossbow bolt or missile, may refer to the birds' speed in flight. N.S. Early use Wilson, 1808–1814; Brisson, 1760); pisque, pixe (Possibly sonic terms. Que.); plongeur (Diver. "Labr.", Que.).

Barrow's Golden-eye

Black and white diver (Nfld., "Labr."); butterball duck (From its being sometimes very fat. B.C.); cockpyeduck (The spruce-looking pied or particoloured duck. "Labr.", Que.); pie-bird (Nfld., "Labr."); tree duck (From its nesting in cavities in trees. "N.W.T."); whistle-diver (First term from the sound made by its wings in flight. Nfld., "Labr."); whistler (general); wood duck (*See note on tree duck. "N.W.T.", Alta.*).

Pisque (Possibly a sonic term. Que.); plongeur (Diver. Que.); tête marteau (Hammerhead. The puffy feathers make the head seem large. "Labr.", Que.).

Bufflehead

Bighead (In allusion to the profusion of feathers that increase the apparent size of the head. "N.W.T."); black and white (B.C.); butterball (From its being at times excessively fat. General); butterball duck (Sask., B.C.); butter-bowl (Man.); dipper (That is, diver. General); dipper duck ("Labr."); diver (Y.T.); fall duck ("N.W.T.", Alta.); fishing bird (Severn River, "Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); hell-diver (In reference to its uncanny diving ability. N.S., N.B.); pinto duck (Pied duck. Alta.); shotbag (Rather than having resistance to lead as implied by this name, the bird more likely escapes through gaps in the shot pattern owing to its small size. Que.); shot-eater (Same note. "N.W.T."); sleepy diver (One of the few terms attributing dullness to this usually alert, and incredibly quick, species. "Labr."); spirit (Nfld., Edwards, 1743.); spirit duck (*See note on conjuring duck under Common goldeneye. Nfld., Que., N.S., Prairie Provinces*); whistler (Probably from association with the golden-eye as this species apparently makes no noticeable whistling sound. B.C.); wood duck (It nests in tree cavities. Prairie Provinces).

Marionnette (Puppet, probably from its contrasting coloration and rapid disappearances and appearances when diving. Que., N.S. Early use Denys, 1672).

Old Squaw

Aleck (Probably derived from one of the Eskimo sonic names of the bird, as "a-har-luk" or "ah-a-luk". "N.W.T."); alewife (Corruption of old wife, from its garrulity. Man.); cockawee (Spelled in numerous other ways. Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Ont., "N.W.T.", B.C.); coween (Variously spelled; sonic. Que., N.S.); hell's chicken (Probably from its expertness in diving. N.S.); hound (The chorus of sound from a number of these birds suggests the baying of a pack of hounds. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); kla-how-ya (Siwash Indian name adopted by whites in British Columbia; it is in imitation of the bird's notes); longtail (Two middle tail feathers of the male are long

and pointed. "Hudson Bay", N.B., Alta.); long-tailed duck. P.E.I., N.S., Man., B.C.); long-tailed squaw (Latter term from its "garrulity". N.S., Ont.); old squaw (rather general); old wife (Same note. "Labr.", N.S.); pine-knot (From its hardness. N.S.); pintail (See note on longtail. Eastern Arctic.); Siwash, Siwash duck (For the Siwash Indians. B.C.); sou-easterly (In imitation of its notes, or corruption of one of the names that are. Ont.); south-southerly (Sonic. N.B., Ont.); souwester (A corruption of one of its sonic names. Ont.); squaw duck (From its "garrulity". "N.W.T."); swallow-tailed duck (The middle tail feathers of the male are elongated. "Hudson Bay").

Cacoiiy (Sonic. Early use Denys, 1672. Que.); canard à longue queue (Long-tailed duck. Early use Dionne, 1883; Vieillot, 1816. Que.); kakawi (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); pigeon (Pigeon; probably in allusion to its long tail and skilful, twisting flight. Que.).

Harlequin Duck

Hell-diver (A tribute to its uncanny diving ability. N.S.); imp (As being difficult to shoot. N.S.); Jenny (The female; a familiar or "pet" name. Nfld.); lord (Nfld., N.S.); lord and lady (Usually in the plural, "lords and ladies". In allusion to the handsome plumage. While these terms refer basically to the sexes, they are customarily used together to indicate the species. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S., N.B., B.C.); lord and lady bird ("Labr."); mountain duck ("Hudson Bay", B.C.); old lord (The fully adult male. Nfld.); painted duck (The male is strikingly particoloured. "Hudson Bay", "N.W.T."); pie bird (That is, pied. Nfld., "Labr."); rock duck (From its frequenting ledges. Que., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Sask.); sea pheasant (From a part-time habitat and the striking coloration of the male. B.C.); wood duck (It sometimes nests in holes in trees. B.C.).

Canard de baie (Bay duck. Que.); canard des roches (Rock duck; see the preceding paragraph. "Labr.", Que.); cane, or canne, de roche (Rock duck. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.).

Labrador Duck

Now extinct; last record 1878. Fool bird (As being unwary. "Labr."); Labrador duck (From the probable breeding area. N.S., N.B.); pied bird ("Labr."); pied duck (From the contrasting black and white coloration of the male. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S., N.B.); sand-shoal duck (N.S., N.B.).

Common Eider

Big salt-water duck (Nfld.); big sea duck, buffer (N.S.); canvas-back (The upper parts of the male are chiefly white. Nfld., "N.W.T.", Y.T.); coot (N.S.); eider (Nfld., N.S.); Eskimo duck ("Labr.", "Hudson Bay"); gamburg ("Gam" meaning a social meeting of whalers at sea, probably is applied to this species because of its gathering in large flocks. Nfld.); gam drake (Nfld. Latham 1812-1824); Husky duck (That is, Eskimo duck. "Keewatin"); laying duck (Where nesting locally. Nfld., "Labr."); sea duck (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S., N.B.); sea ducks and drakes (N.S., N.B.); shore duck (Nfld., "Labr."); shoreyer (As frequenting the shore. "Labr.").

Canard de mer (Sea duck. Audubon-Bazin, 1857); canard eider (Eider duck. Que.); eider (Que.); moiaque blanche (White moyac; see note on latter term); moignac (Que. Same note.); mooyak, mojak (See note on moyac. Gulf of St. Lawrence); mouniac (Same note. Que.); mourriac (Same. Nfld., "Labr."); moyac (From the Micmac Indian *mooe-ak*=seaduck (Ganong, 1910); spelled in various ways; traces back to moyaque, Denys, 1672. "Labr.", N.S., N.B., Que.); moynak ("Labr.").

Siolta (Sand-eel eater. N.S.).

King Eider

Bottle-nose drake (The bill of the male is considerably enlarged basally during the breeding season. N.S.); canvas-back (The back of the male is largely white. "N.W.T.", Y.T.); Eskimo duck ("Hudson Bay", Bell, 1883); king bird (The ornamentation of the head of the male suggesting a crown. Nfld., "Labr."); king drake (Nfld.); king duck (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Ont.); old king (Nfld., "Labr."); passing duck (That is a migrant. Nfld., "Labr."); white-head coot (Only the neck, throat, and chin are white; the crown and back of the head are pearl-grey. N.S.).

Ouarnicouti (Spelled also warneicotai and warnicoutai; E. Tappan Adney deems this word of Indian origin and says it may be fully translated as "head filled out full". Que.).

White-winged Scoter

Big black duck (Sask.); big widgeon (Ont.); black coot (N.S.); black duck ("N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.); black whistler (Latter term from a sound made by the wings in flight. "N.W.T."); brass-winged diver (Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); brown coot (The female and young. N.S.); coot (P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont.); crow duck (From its black coloration. Man., Sask.); deaf duck, diver (Que.); fish duck (N.B.); harbour coot (N.S.); horse-head coot (Probably in allusion to the shape of the inflated bill of the male (N.S.); iron-headed coot (Because hard to kill. N.S.); niggerhead (Eastern Canada.); salt-water duck (Nfld.); scoter ("Labr.", Man.); sea coot (P.E.I.); sea duck (N.S., Ont., Man.); sea-horse (Perhaps in allusion to its large size for a duck; but see note on horse-head coot. Ont.); Siwash, Siwash duck (Eaten by the Siwash Indians, so named for them. B.C.); squaw duck (Man., B.C., Y.T.); velvet duck (From its soft plumage. Nfld., N.S., N.B.); velvet scoter (Sask.); white-wing (The speculum is white. N.S.); white-wing coot ("Labr.", N.S., N.B.); white-wing diver (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., N.S.); winter duck (Ont.).

Basque (Possibly a mishearing of basse, which see under the next species. Que.); canard d'hiver (Winter duck. Ont.); canard francais (French duck. Ont.); fausse moiaque (False moyac. See note on moyac under American eider. N.B.); fausse moniac (False moniac. Same note. Ont.); gibier noir (Black game. Ont.).

Surf Scoter

Bald coot (The forehead and nape of the adult male are white. Nfld.); bellarge (Nfld., "Labr."); black coot (N.S.); black diver (Nfld.); black duck ("Labr.", "Keewatin", "N.W.T.", Sask., Alta., B.C.); bottle-nosed

diver (The bill of the male is enlarged basally. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); bunk-bill (N.B.); button-bill coot (From the large, round, black spot on each side of the bill of the adult male. N.S.); coot (General in its maritime range); deaf duck, diver (Que.); king coot (The ornamentation (white spots) on the head of the adult male may suggest a crown. N.S.); niggerhead (Eastern Canada); patch-poll (The adult male has two large, triangular, white spots on the head (N.S.); patch-poll coot (N.S.); pied duck (Only the head of the adult male is pied or particoloured. Nfld., "Labr."); scoter (Ont.); sea coot ("Labr.", P.E.I., N.B., B.C.); sea duck (N.S.); Siwash, Siwash duck (*See* under the preceding species. B.C.); skunk-head (From its black and white coloration. Que.); skunk-head coot (N.S.); sleepy diver (From being at times unwary. "Labr.", Que.); squaw-duck (B.C.); surf duck (Nfld., "Labr.", P.E.I., N.B.); white-head coot (There are two large white spots on the head of the adult male. N.B.).

Basse (Reef; this bird has great tolerance for rough water. Que.); brisseur de mer (Que.); gibier noir (Black game. Que.); macreuse (French name for the European scoters. Que.); petit noir (Little black, although it is anything but little for a duck. Que.); sac à plomb (Sack of lead; in allusion to its diving ability, or to its capacity to take shot, or both. Que.).

Black Scoter

Black coot ("Labr.", N.S., B.C.); black diver (Nfld.); black duck (N.S., Man., Alta., B.C. Also in British provincial use); black sea coot (N.S., Ont.); black sea duck (N.S.); black whistler (From the sound made by the wings in flight, which is more noticeable than in most ducks. "N.W.T."); butter-bill (The bill of the male is yellow at base. N.S., N.B., "N.W.T."); butter-bill coot ("Labr.", N.B.); butter-nose (Ont.); butter-nose coot (N.S.); butter-nosed diver (Nfld., "Labr."); coot (P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont. Also in British provincial use); courting coot (N.S.); deaf duck, diver (Que.); grey coot (The female and young. N.S.); little black diver (Nfld.); niggerhead (Eastern Canada); scoter (Ont., Man.); sea duck (N.S., Man. Also in British provincial use); Siwash, Siwash duck (*See* note under White-winged scoter. B.C.); sleepy diver (*See* under the preceding species. Nfld.); squaw duck (B.C.); whistling diver (*See* note on black whistler, above. Nfld., "Labr."); whistling duck ("Keewatin"); yellow-bill (The bill of the male is yellow at base. N.S.).

Bec jaune (Yellow bill. Que.); gibier noir (Black fowl or game. Que.); macreuse (European name for the scoters; early use Brisson 1760. "Labr."); petit noir (Little black. Que.); siffleur (Whistler. Que.).

Ruddy Duck

Bristle-tail (The tail feathers are stiff and pointed. Man.); broadbill (N.B.); butterball (From being at times very fat. General); fall duck ("N.W.T.", Alta.); quill-tail (*See* first note. N.B.); red-backed duck (The upper parts of the male are chiefly reddish-chestnut. Ont.); sprigtail (The tail feathers are stiff and are often held erect. Man.); stiff-tail (*See* first note. Rather general); swamp duck (Man.).

Hooded Merganser

Beaver duck (From nesting in cavities in beaver lodges. Sask.); diving duck (N.B.); fish duck (From feeding on fishes, which it does, however, to a lesser extent than do the other mergansers. General); hell-diver (From uncanny diving ability—a name much more frequently applied to the grebes. N.B.); hooder (In reference to the ample crest. Ont., Man.); little fish duck (Y.T.); little sawbill (*See* note on latter term below. Ont., Man.); pied duck (The male has much contrasting black and white coloration. Que.); sawbill (The bill is provided with prominent serrations. General); saw-bill duck (Man., Y.T.); sharpy (In allusion to the slender bill. Man.); sheldrake (That is pied drake. Rather general); shelhard ("Labr.", Que.); shell-bird (The first part of this term is meant for shield=pied. Que.); shell-duck (N.S., N.B., Ont.); skunk (From the black and white coloration of the male. Ont.); small sawbill (Ont.); whistler (As the bird is said to have almost silent flight, this name suggests some vocal sound resembling a whistle. N.B.); wood duck (From its nesting in cavities in trees. B.C.).

Bec scie (Sawbill. Que., N.S.); harle (A name of unknown origin for the mergansers. Que.); plongeon (Diver. Que.).

Common Merganser

Big fish duck ("N.W.T."); big sawbill (Man.); big winter duck (N.S.); diver (Sask.); diving duck (N.B.); fish duck (general); goosander (Newton 1896, says this is of Norse origin and means goose-duck. General, though perhaps mostly among the book-learned.); gosset (Probably a form of the next name. Nfld.); gossard (Goose-herd; reason for application to this bird unknown. Nfld., "Labr."); sawbill (General; also in British provincial use); saw-bill duck (Man., Sask., Y.T.); sheldrake (That is pied drake. General); shelduck (N.S., N.B., Ont. Also in British use); shelhard ("Labr.", Que.); shellbird (*See* under the preceding species. Que.); skunk (Perhaps from the strong odour of the flesh; but *see* under the preceding species. Ont.); water pheasant (Latter term from its handsome plumage. Ont.); winter pheasant (N.S.); winter shell-duck (P.E.I.); wood duck (It sometimes nests in holes in trees. B.C.).

Bec-scie (Sawbill. "Labr.", Que., N.S.); big bec-scie (Que.); gaspard (N.S.); harle (Que.).

Red-breasted Merganser

Betsy (Corruption of French *bec-scie*=sawbill. Ont.); diver (Y.T.); diving duck (N.B.); fish duck (general); hell-diver (*See* under hooded merganser. "N.W.T.", Y.T.); little fish duck ("N.W.T."); pond sheldrake (Latter term means pied drake. N.S.); red-breasted sheldrake (There is a reddish band across the breast of the male. "Labr.") red-headed duck (The female and young, in which the head and neck are cinnamon-brown rather than red. "N.W.T."); sawbill (General; also in British provincial use); saw-bill duck (Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., Y.T.; also in British use); sheldrake (general; and same note); shelduck (Nfld., "Labr.", P.E.I., N.S., N.B.); shelhard ("Labr.", Que.); shell-bird (Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); skunk (*See* under the preceding species. Ont.); whistler (*See* note under hooded merganser. N.B.); wood duck (It sometimes nests in trees. B.C.).

Bec-scie (Sawbill. Que., N.S.); gaspard (N.S.); harle (Que.).

Turkey Vulture

Buzzard (From resemblance on the wing to the soaring hawks known as buzzards in England and by cognate terms throughout western Europe. General); wild turkey (The reddish, and bare, head and neck suggest those of the domestic turkey. Man.).

Goshawk

Black hawk (Slaty-grey, when adult, is the darkest it gets. Man.); blue darter (From the colour noted and its pouncing mode of attack. N.S., B.C.); blue hawk (N.S., Ont., B.C.); blue hen hawk (Poultry remains were found in 116 of 243 stomachs examined by the U.S. Biological Survey. McAtee, 1935. N.S., Ont., Man.); blue swifter (N.S.); chicken hawk (Man., Alta., B.C.); goose hawk (The hawk which in falconry was flown at geese. Ont.); goshawk (From Old English "goshafoc"=goose hawk. See preceding note. Nfld. General in books); gosh hawk (A mishearing. Man.); grey hawk (N.S.); hen hawk (P.E.I., N.S., Man.); partridge hawk (As a predator on the ruffed grouse and allies. Nfld., "Labr.", Sask.); speckled partridge hawk ("Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); winter hawk (Alta.).

Autour (From the Latin *astur*=hawk. Que.); cossard (Buzzard, that is, a broad-winged, soaring hawk, to which this species is but little related. Que.); mangeur de poulets (Chicken-eater. Que.).

Gos-sheobhag (Goshawk. N.S.).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Bird hawk (This species preys chiefly upon birds. N.S.); chicken hawk (Excepting the "peeps", chickens are too large for this hawk to attack. Remains of poultry were found in only two of 944 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. P.E.I., N.S., Ont., Man., B.C.); hen hawk (N.S.); pigeon hawk (Possibly from its size; possibly as a carry-over from passenger-pigeon days, when several species of hawks attended the great flocks of pigeons and preyed upon them. Rather general).

Bon volée (Well flown. N.S.); émerillon (Merlin, a misnomer, as the true merlin belongs to a distinct group of hawks, the falcons. Que.); épervier (Sparrow hawk, well applied to this species, which is a counterpart of the European sparrow hawk. Que.).

Clamhan speireag (Buzzard sparrow-hawk. First term a misnomer, as this is not a soaring hawk, to which the name buzzard applies. See note above. N.S.).

Cooper's Hawk

Chicken hawk (Remains of poultry were found in 32 of 261 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. General).

Red-tailed Hawk

Buzzard (It is similar to the soaring hawks called buzzards in England. Man.); chicken hawk (Remains of domestic fowls were found in 60 of the

754 stomachs examined, or in about one out of each 12. McAtee, 1935. General); gopher hawk (Alta.); hen hawk (general); redtail (The tail of adults is chestnut above and shows that colour predominantly when light shines through. Rather general); sparrow hawk ("N.W.T."); squealer (N.S.).

Clamhan (Buzzard. See note on that term above. N.S.).

Red-shouldered Hawk

Brown hawk (N.S.); chicken hawk, hen hawk (Names less applicable to this species than to the redtail. Remains of domestic fowls were found in only eight of 391 stomachs. McAtee, 1935. General).

Broad-winged Hawk

Marsh hawk (Misnomer; it is a woodland bird. Ont.).

Swainson's Hawk

Brown-throated hawk (The upper breast is brownish. Alta.); common hen hawk (A misnomer. No poultry and only 10 birds in all were found in 111 stomachs. McAtee, 1935. Man.); gopher hawk (Man., Sask., Alta.); prairie hawk (Man.); telephone-pole hawk (Alta.).

Rough-legged Hawk

Black hawk (In the dark phase, it is black except for the under surface of the wings. Rather general); chap hawk (The feathering of its legs suggesting the *chaparajos*, chaps, or leather overalls of the cowboy. Alta.); chicken hawk (No poultry and only 4 birds were found in 99 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. Sask.); mouse hawk (B.C.); screech hawk (It is at times vociferous. "Labr.", Que.); squalling hawk ("Labr."); squealing hawk (Nfld., "Labr.").

Ferruginous Roughleg

Chap hawk (See under the preceding species. Alta.); gopher hawk (Man.); prairie eagle (Sask.).

Golden Eagle

Black eagle, dark eagle (N.S.); grepe (Without going deeply into the etymology of this word, it evidently has some connection with "grip", the application of which is obvious. "Labr.").

Iolair dubh (Black eagle; literal meaning of *iolair* is "leader." N.S.).

Bald Eagle

American eagle (N.B., Ont.); bald eagle (The head in adults is white but not bald. Rather general); bald-headed eagle (N.S., Ont., Man.); brown

eagle (For birds in immature plumage. B.C.); common eagle (N.S.); fish eagle (N.B.); grey eagle (The immature. Rather general); grepe (See under the preceding species. Nfld.); old patriarch (In allusion to the white head of adults. N.S.); sea eagle (Nfld., N.B.); white-headed eagle (Rather general).

Aigle à tête blanche (White-headed eagle. Que.); nonne (Nun, the white and black coloration suggesting the habit of a religious order. "N.W.T.").

Fior-eun (Real bird. N.S.); iolair (Eagle, literal meaning "leader". N.S.).

Marsh Hawk

Blue harrier (The adult male is light, slaty-blue above; "harrier" an English name traceable to Turner, 1544, meaning one that harries or ravages. Man.); brown harrier (The female and young are chiefly streaky brown or reddish-brown. Man.); chicken hawk (Remains of poultry were detected in only 20 of 601 stomachs examined by the U.S. Biological Survey. McAtee, 1935. Sask.); duck hawk (The marsh hawk can hardly prey upon ducks, except immature or disabled individuals. Man., Alta.); grey harrier (See first note. Man.); harrier (Same note. P.E.I., Man.); hen harrier (Nfld., N.S., Ont.; also in British use); kay-cake (Sonic. Ont.); mad hawk (From its, at times, eccentric flight. Man.); marsh harrier (N.S., N.B., Ont.); marsh hawk (Characteristic is its patrolling of marshes and meadows. General); mouse hawk (general); prairie hawk (Alta.); scaler (From its partly gliding flight. N.S.); swamp hawk (Marshes are often miscalled swamps. Sask.); toad hawk (N.S.).

Busard (Buzzard. This and cognate terms in West-European languages denote the soaring hawks similar to our redtail; hence "busard" is ill-applied to the marsh hawk. Que.); cossade, cossarde (Buzzard. Same note. Que.); mangeoule (Chicken-eater. See note on chicken hawk, above. N.S.).

Osprey

Common brown fishing eagle ("Hudson Bay"); eagle (Nfld., "Labr."); fish eagle (rather general); fish hawk (general); fishing hawk (Nfld.); grepe (See under golden eagle. Nfld.); osprey (General).

Aigle pêcheur (Fisher eagle. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); orfraie (Osprey. Early use Belon, 1555 [or fraye]. Que.); pêcheur (Fisher. Que.).

Iolair uisge (Water eagle. Early use Harvie-Brown, 1888. N.S.).

Gyrfalcon

Duck hawk ("Labr."); ice falcon (As being seen in winter. N.S.); killer hawk (N.S.); partridge hawk ("Labr.", "Hudson Bay"); speckled hawk ("Labr."); speckled partridge-hawk ("Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); white hawk (Varies in colour from almost entirely white to black. Nfld., N.B., "Kee-watin"); winterer, winter hawk ("Hudson Bay").

Prairie Falcon

Bullet hawk (From its speed in flight. Sask.).

Peregrine Falcon

Bullet hawk (Ont., Man.); *duck hawk* (Remains of ducks were found in nine of 57 stomachs. McAtee, 1935. Seemingly rather general); *peregrine hawk* (N.S.); *pinnacle hawk* (It is fond of cliffs for perches and eyries. Que.); *sea hawk* (N.S.).

Beau voleur (Excellent flier. Que.); *faucon* (Falcon; early use Belon, 1555. In falconry this bird, especially the female, was the preferred species. Que.); *frappe canard* (Duck striker; there is a popular belief that this bird knocks out prey by striking with its breast. Que.); *mangeur de canards* (Duck eater; see note on duck hawk above. Que.); *mangeur de poules* (Chicken eater. Choice of range usually keeps this hawk away from poultry; and no evidence of chicken eating was detected in any of 57 stomachs examined. However the species is abundantly able to kill domestic fowls if it chooses. Que.).

Pigeon Hawk

Bird hawk ("N.W.T."); *chicken hawk* (This hawk is too small to prey upon poultry except young or disabled individuals. Remains of chicken were found in only one of 727 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. Ont.); *merlin* (It is a counterpart of the European merlin. Man.); *pigeon hawk* (Has some vernacular use; perhaps from its size; perhaps from being one of the hawks that followed passenger pigeons and preyed upon them); *small bird hawk* ("Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); *sparrow hawk* (Sparrows are often taken; birds of all kinds were represented in 569 of 727 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. "Labr.").

Meirneal (Merlin; the bird is a counterpart of the European merlin. N.S.).

Sparrow Hawk

Bullet hawk (Y.T.); *chicken hawk* (A libel upon this small species, which, under most circumstances is utterly unable to prey upon poultry. No remains of domestic fowls were found in 703 stomachs examined. McAtee, 1935. Sask.); *cliff hawk* (Nfld., "Labr."); *grasshopper hawk* (Grasshoppers and their allies, the chief source of food of this species, were found in 491 of 703 stomachs. McAtee, 1935. Sask.); *kestrel* (The kestrel is its European counterpart. Man.); *killy hawk* (First term sonic. Ont.); *little brown hawk* (The back is chiefly reddish-brown, the underparts somewhat paler. N.S.); *mouse hawk* (B.C.); *peregreve* (Perhaps a corruption of peregrine and a transfer from one of the largest, to one of the smallest, falcons. N.S.); *sparrow hawk* (Sparrows are eaten, though not extensively; grasshoppers and other insects are the main food. General); *wood bird* (Man.).

Emerillon (Merlin; the merlin is a close, but not the closest, European relative of this species. Que.); *mangeur de poule* (Chicken-eater. See note on chicken hawk, above. Nfld., "Labr."); *merleleon* (Corruption of émerillon, which see. N.S.).

Speireag (Sparrow hawk. By an unfortunate transfer, this name was applied to an American species very different both in appearance and habits from the European sparrow hawk. N.S.).

Dusky Grouse

Black partridge (The male is largely slaty-blue. "Mackenzie"); blue grouse (Alta., B.C., Y.T.); fool hen (Because unsuspicious of man. Man., B.C.); hooter (Especially the male, from its mating-season calls. B.C.); partridge, timber grouse (B.C.).

Spruce Grouse

Black partridge (The underparts of the male are largely slaty-blue. N.S., Que.); chicken (As a fowl-like bird. "Keewatin"); crazy grouse (Because unsuspicious of man. Sask.); fool hen (Apply the last two notes. N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., Y.T., B.C.); fool partridge (N.S.); grey partridge (Que.); hen and Dick (Nfld., "Labr."); partridge (Que., Sask.); pine grouse ("Hudson Bay"); pine partridge (Alta.); soft-wood partridge (N.B.); spruce chicken (Man.); spruce grouse (Ont.); spruce hen (Ont., "N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta.); spruce partridge (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., "Hudson Bay", N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Sask.); sprucer (One that inhabits spruce growths. Eastern Canada); swamp grouse ("Hudson Bay"); swamp partridge (Que., "Hudson Bay"); wood partridge ("Hudson Bay"); Yukon chicken (Y.T.).

Perdrix (Partridge. Que.); perdrix d'épinette (Spruce partridge. Que.); perdrix de savane (Savanna partridge. Que.); perdrix sapineuse (Sprucer partridge. N.B.).

Peurdag (Partridge. N.S.).

Franklin's Grouse

Fool cock (Because unsuspicious of man. B.C.); fool hen (Same note. Man., B.C.).

Ruffed Grouse

Bircher (From frequenting birch growths. Eastern Canada); birch partridge (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., N.S., N.B., Ont., Man.); brown grouse, brown partridge (Que.); brush partridge (Sask.); bush partridge (Man., Sask., Alta.); Canadian partridge, chicken (Man.); common partridge (N.S.); copper-ruffed partridge (Man.); drummer (B.C.); French hen (Nfld., "Labr."); grey partridge (Que., Sask.); hardwood partridge (Que., N.S., N.B.); partridge (Often partridge. General); pheasant (N.B., "Keewatin", Sask., B.C.); pine pheasant (Eastern Canada); quail, (Nfld., "Labr."); red grouse (Ont.); red-ruffed partridge (Man.); ruffled grouse (Y.T.); spring drummer (Man.); spruce partridge (N.S.); white-fleshed partridge (N.B.); white-flesher ("Keewatin", B.C.); white-meat partridge ("N.W.T."); willow grouse (B.C., Y.T.); willow partridge (Man.).

Perdrix (Partridge. Que., N.S.); perdrix bois franc (Hardwoods partridge (Que., N.B.); perdrix franche (True partridge. "Labr."); perdrix grise (Grey partridge. Que., N.S.).

Cearc-thomain (Knoll hen. N.S.).

Willow Ptarmigan

Browse partridge (One that feeds on woody growth. "Labr."); Eskimo chicken (A northern, hen-like bird. Ont.); fool-hen (As being unsuspicious

of man. Y.T.); grouse ("Labr."); moor cock (Nfld.); partridge ("Labr."); ptarmigan (Variously spelled. "Labr.", B.C.); snow hen (Que.); snow partridge (Alta.); white bird (Ont., "N.W.T."); white chicken (B.C.); white grouse ("Hudson Bay", B.C.); white partridge (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Ont., "N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta.); willow bird (Ont., "Keewatin"); willow grouse ("Keewatin", "N.W.T."); willow partridge (Early use Hearne, 1769-1772 (1911). "Keewatin").

Perdix blanche (White partridge Early use La Hontan 1705; Belon, 1555 [perdris]. Que.).

Rock Ptarmigan

Barren partridge (Nfld., "Labr."); croaker (B.C.); mountain partridge (Nfld., "Labr."); partridge (Nfld.); pattermegan, ptharmakin ("Labr."); rocker (One that lives among rocks. Nfld., "Labr.", "Hudson Bay", Arctic America, McFarlane, 1891); rock grouse ("Hudson Bay"); rock partridge ("Hudson Bay", Hearne, 1769-1772); white grouse ("Hudson Bay").

Perdix blanche (White partridge. Que.).

White-tailed Ptarmigan

Rock ptarmigan (B.C.).

Common Prairie Chicken

Grouse (Man.); pinated hen (Variant of pinnated; in allusion to the movable tufts of feathers at each side of the neck. Man.); pinnated grouse (Man.); prairie chicken (General; often shortened to "chicken"); prairie hen (General); square-tail (The tail is evenly rounded, not pointed as in the next species. Man., Sask.); square-tailed grouse (Man.).

Sharp-tailed Grouse

Partridge ("Hudson Bay"); pheasant ("Hudson Bay", Edwards, 1750); pintail grouse (The tail is pointed. Sask., Y.T.); prairie chicken (Sometimes "chicken" alone. Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.); prairie hen (Sask.); sharp-tail (Man.); willow grouse (Y.T.).

Faisan (Pheasant. French Canadians, Wied, 1839-1841); poule de prairies (Prairie chicken. Same note).

Sage Grouse

Fool hen (Because unsuspicious of man. Sask.); sage cock (The bird's range is practically that of the sage brushes (*Artemisia*) upon which it freely feeds. Sask.); sage grouse, sage hen (Sask.).

Grey Partridge

That name, transferred with the bird from Great Britain, is sometimes heard. Sask.); Hun (Many birds used in stocking were from Hungary. Man., Sask., Alta.); Hungarian partridge (Ont., Man., Sask.); Hungy, Hunky (Sask.); redtail (Tail chestnut, its central feathers buffy. Alta.); small partridge (Ont.).

Bobwhite

That sonic term is rather general, and "quail" is general. However, the bird never has had more than a restricted Canadian range. Caille, the French equivalent of quail and perdrix (partridge) have been recorded from "Canada".

Common Pheasant

Pheasant (general); ringneck (The male in most of the birds has a white neck ring. General).

Faisan (Pheasant. Que.).

Wild Turkey

Turkey, turkey gobbler (the adult male), *wild turkey* (general). More than one theory is held as to the origin of the name; I prefer to consider it sonic. The bird is now extinct in Canada).

Whooping Crane

Flying sheep (From its large size and white coloration. Man., Alta.); white crane (general); white turkey (Latter name probably from its large size and edibility. "N.W.T.", Man., Sask., Alta.); whooper (From its sonorous trumpeting. Sask.); wild turkey (Man.).

Brown Crane

Blue crane (The general colour is pale slaty. Severn River, Ont., Forster, 1772; Man.); brown turkey (See note on white turkey under the preceding species. "N.W.T."); little brown crane (Alta.); north-west turkey ("N.W.T.", Hearne, 1796.); red crane (The young. "N.W.T."); sandhill crane (general); wild turkey (Often shortened to "turkey". Man., Sask., Alta.).

King Rail

Big Virginia rail (Its coloration is very similar to that of the Virginia rail. Ont.); king rail (From its large size and bright colouring. Rather general); marsh hen (rather general).

Virginia Rail

From the first entry under the preceding species, it is evident that this bird's standard name is known to some extent among the people in Ontario. Water hen (Sask.).

Sora

Little rice bird (From its frequenting wild rice marshes. Ont.); plover (A misnomer. Sask.); rail bird (N.S.); sora (Variously spelled; of Indian origin. General); tinsmith (From its notes. Man.); water partridge ("N.W.T."); water rail (Man.); widgeon ("Hudson Bay").

Yellow Rail

Clicker (From its notes. Ont., "N.W.T.", Man.); water sparrow (From its small size and sparrow-like coloration. Man.).

Common Gallinule

Blue rail (The general colour is slaty-blue; it shows itself more in the open, however, than do the skulking rails. Que.); chicken-foot coot (In allusion to the lack of webs connecting the toes of this atypical water bird. Ont.); mud hen (Que., N.S., Ont.); rail hen (Ont.); rice bird (As living among growths of wild rice. Ont.); rice hen (Ont.); water hen (Ont., Man. Also in British provincial use).

Poule d' eau (Water hen. Que.); poule de lac (Lake hen. Que.).

American Coot

Baldface (In allusion to the white frontal plaque. Ont.); bald-face coot (Sask.); black fish-duck (The general colour is dark slaty-grey; it is no more than an occasional eater of fish. N.B.); coot (general); fish duck ("N.W.T."); fool hen (As being unsuspicious of man. B.C.); hell-diver (Through confusion with the grebes, commonly so-called; it is by no means so accomplished a diver as they are. Man., Sask.); louse bird (From its sometimes having many ectoparasites. Ont.); marsh hen (P.E.I.); mud hen (universal); water hen (Ont., "N.W.T.", Man., Sask.); white-face duck (*See* first note. Sask.).

Poule d' eau (Water hen. Que.); poule de marais (Marsh hen. Que.).

Black Oyster-catcher

Redbill, sea parrot (From its conspicuous red bill. B.C.).

Common Ringed Plover

Beach bird (Nfld., "Labr."); black ringneck (It is darker than the piping plover but by no means black. N.S.); redleg (The legs are "warm yellow". Nfld., Que.); ringer (There is a black ring around the neck. Nfld.); ringneck (general); ring-necked plover (Que., Sask., perhaps general); ring plover (Ont., Man., perhaps general); twillig (Sonic. Nfld.).

Alouette cou blanc (White-neck lark; the term *alouette* is applied to small shore birds in general); cou blanc (White neck. Que.).

Bodhag, luatharan (Both mean sea lark. N.S.).

Piping Plover

Beach bird (Nfld.); ringneck (There is a black ring about the neck, sometimes incomplete on the nape. N.S.); white ringneck (As being much paler than the preceding species. N.S.).

Tête de pipe (Pipe-head, the shape of its head being likened to that of a pipe bowl. Que.).

Killdeer

Jacksnipe (Almost any shore bird may be called a snipe or jacksnipe. Sask.); killdeer (Sonic; universal); marsh-hawk (The bird looks somewhat like a small falcon in flight and often goes "hawking" about. B.C.); mosquito hawk (B.C.); ring-neck plover (There are two incomplete black rings about the lower neck. Man.); sand-runner (N.B.); tell-tale (Its loud cries warn all wildlife of the presence of an intruder. Ont.); tip-up (From its bobbing movements. Ont.).

Braillard (Bawler, from its vociferousness. Que.); corbijou (That is *corbigeau*=curlew, a misnomer. Que.).

American Golden Plover

Bull-head plover (That is big-head plover. Sask.); dark plover (Adults are black below. N.S.); field plover (Que.); golden plover (The upper parts are speckled with golden yellow. General); ground plover (Nfld.); hawk's-eye (From keenness of vision. "Hudson Bay", Edwards, 1750); yellow back (N.S.).

Corbido (Corruption of *corbigeau*=curlew, a misnomer. Que.); doré (Golden. See note on golden plover above. Que.); grand chevalier (Big knight; the term chevalier (horseman) is applied to numerous shore birds. Que.); pluvier doré (Golden plover. Que.).

Black-bellied Plover

Beetle-head ("Beetle" here apparently means large. Que., N.S., N.B.); black-breast (The underparts of adults are largely black. N.S., N.B.); black-breasted plover (N.S.); bull bird (Probably an inadvertence for bullhead. N.S.); bullhead (That is big head. Que., N.S. Also in British vernacular use); field plover (Que., Ont.); grey field plover (The upper parts are variegated black and white. N.S.); grey plover (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Ont., B.C. This is also the standard British name for the species and is of ancient usage); muddy-breast (The young, which are mottled below. N.S.); pigeon plover (Perhaps from its large size and full breast. N.S.); plover curlew (Its cries may be likened to those of a curlew. "Labr."); pot-head (From its large, round head. N.B.); Quebec curlew ("Labr.", Que.); sand plover (Nfld., "Labr."); silverback (The back is mottled black and white. N.S.); toad-head (That is bighead. N.S.).

Corbido, corbijo (Forms of *corbigeau*=curlew, a misnomer. Que.).

Feadag (Whistler. N.S.).

Surf Bird

Rock plover, rock snipe (B.C.).

Common Turnstone

Brown bird (The backs of adults are chiefly cinnamon. Ont.); caraquet plover (The first term is sonic. Que.); chicken plover (The term "chicken" appears to refer to "clucking" notes. N.S., N.B.); chickling ("Labr."); fat-

oxen (Nfld., "Labr."); pied plover (Adults are conspicuously particoloured. N.B.); redshank (Ont.); rock plover (N.S., B.C.); seaweed bird (It feeds among seaweeds cast up on the beach. N.S.); whale bird ("Hudson Bay", Hearne, 1769-1772.)

Tourne-pierre (Turnstone. The bird turns over pebbles and other objects in search of food. Que.).

Black Turnstone

Rock plover, rock snipe (B.C.).

American Woodcock

Blind snipe ("Its sight is noticeably dull in full sunlight." Trumbull, 1888); bog bird (Ont.); big snipe (N.S.); bog-sucker (From its probing in moist soil for food. N.S., N.B., Ont.); cock (Short for woodcock. Que., N.S.); English snipe (The name "snipe" was formerly in common use for this species; "English" meant the best kind. N.S.); mudhen (From its probing in moist soil. N.S.); night partridge ("Night" from its crepuscular habits; "partridge" in allusion to its brown colour and explosive flight, similar to those of upland game birds called by that name. Ont.); night-peck (First part of the preceding note applies; "peck" in imitation of the "peent" or courtship call of the male. Ont.); snipe (In early days this was the general name of the bird, which only later became widely known as woodcock. N.B.); snipe owl (From its crepuscular habits, it is likened to an owl among snipes. Ont.); timber-doodle (A fanciful appellation. Que., N.S., Ont.); whistling red snipe (Some of the courtship sounds suggest whistling; the general tone of its plumage is cinnamon-brown. N.S.); woodcock (general); wood snipe (It resorts to woodland more than do other shore birds; see note on snipe. N.S.).

Bécasse (French name of the European woodcock. Que.); bécassine (Small woodcock or snipe. Que. See also under the next species.).

Common Snipe

Cohoon bird (First term sonic. Que.); common snipe (N.S., Ont.); dodger (From its erratic flight. B.C.); English snipe (General in the East; also Man.); field snipe (N.S.); jacksnipe (Meaning small snipe; a British name contrasting the European subspecies with the larger common snipe. The name occurs in Merrett, 1667. Universal); little snipe (N.S.); long-bill snipe (N.B.); meadow hen (An inhabitant of wet grassland. N.S.); plover (Misnomer. B.C.); puta-puta bird (From a sound made in the courtship flight. Man.); snipe (universal); snite (A British name traceable to 725. (OED). Nfld.); twillic (Probably sonic. Nfld.); woodcock (B.C.).

Alouette (Lark. Que.); bécassine (Diminutive of *bécasse*=woodcock, formed on the root *bec*=beak; the bird has an unusually long bill. "Labr.", Que. Early use Belon, 1555).

Croman-loin (Marsh hawk, from its habitat and swift flight. N.S.); naosg (Snipe; perhaps sonic, from the alarm note. N.S.).

Long-billed Curlew

Curlew (general); sicklebill (The bill is long and curved. General); turkey curlew (From its large size. P.E.I., N.S.).

Guilbueach (Beaked one. N.S.).

Hudsonian Curlew

Big curlew (N.S.); curlew (rather general); jack curlew (Small curlew. General); mountain curlew (Nfld., "Labr."); sickle-bill (N.S., N.B.); whimbrel (A sonic name for the nearest European relative. Ont.).

Corbigeau (Curlew. Que.).

Guilbueach (Beaked one. N.S.).

Eskimo Curlew

Curlew ("Labr."); dough-bird (They "have a much thicker layer of fat than is usually seen on other birds, hence their local name . . . from the saying 'as fat as dough'." Mackay, 1892. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); little sicklebill (Ont.).

Corbigeau (Curlew. Que.).

Guilbueach (Beaked one. N.S.).

Upland Plover

Curlew (A misnomer, though probably sonic, as it is when applied to the true curlews. B.C.); field plover (Rather general); plover (N.S.); prairie plover (Ont., Man.); prairie turkey (Sask.); quail (Sonic. Man., Sask.); snipe (Any shore bird may be called a snipe. "N.W.T.", Man., Y.T.); upland plover (rather general).

Spotted Sandpiper

Beachy bird (Nfld.); crooked-winged bird (As seen in ordinary flight, the wings are distinctly arched. "Labr."); grey snipe (N.B.); peep (A name for various small shore birds; doubtless of sonic application to some of them. N.S.); peet-weet (Sonic. General); peewee (Sonic. P.E.I.); pewit (Sonic. Ont., Y.T.); sand lark (Que., Ont.); snipe (N.B., Ont.); teeter (In reference to its bobbing movements. General); teeter bird (N.B.); teeterer snipe (Y.T.); teeter snipe (Ont., Man., B.C.); teeter-tail (general); teeter-tip (Ont.); tip-up (universal); wagtail (Nfld.).

Alouette (Lark. Que.); alouette branle queue (Rocker-tail lark, from the bird's teetering movements. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); branle queue (Que.); maubèche (European name for several small shore birds. Que.); saute-queue (Shift-tail, from the bird's teetering movements. Que.).

Curracag (Lapwing. Transfer from the European bird so-called, which it in no way resembles. N.S.).

Solitary Sandpiper

Beachy bird (Nfld.); tip-up (From its bobbing movements. Man.).
Alouette, alouette grise (Lark, grey lark. Que.).

Wandering Tattler

Rock snipe (B.C.).

Willet

Clewie (Sonic. N.S.); curlew (A misnomer, but perhaps of independent sonic origin. Compare the preceding term. N.S.); goose bird (From some fancied association with geese. N.S.); humility (This name seems to refer to the bowing or "curtseying" movements of the bird. N.S.); kill-cu (Sonic. N.S.); old humility (N.S.); pillo-wee, pill-will-willet (Sonic. N.S.); snipe (Man.); tinkasheer ("Tinkershere", a British provincial name for the common murre is clearly the original of this word; it means tinker's hue, i.e., dark; how it came to be applied to so very different an American bird is a puzzle. N.B.); twillick (Sonic. N.S.); white-wing (When lifted, the wings have a percurrent white band bordered on each side by blackish. N.S.); will (Sonic. Sask.); willet (Sonic. General).

Chevalier (Knight or horseman, a name widely applied to shore birds. N.S.); turn a vire (Correctly *tourne et vire*, twist and turn, from its movements. N.S.); vurette (Turner. N.S.).

Greater Yellow-legs

Aunt Sarah (In allusion to its copious and loud crying; corrupted to ansary, lansary, nansary, and other forms. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); big yellow-leg (general); daddy-longlegs (Man.); golden plover (Only the legs are yellow. Ont.); greater tattler (*See* note on latter term. Que.); greater tell-tale (*See* note on tattler. Ont.); humility (From its bowing or "curtseying" movements. N.B., "Hudson Bay"); longlegs ("Labr."); plover (N.B., Ont.); snipe (N.B., Ont., Man., Alta., Y.T.); stone curlew ("Labr."); stone snipe (Nfld., "Labr.", N.B.); tattler (Its loud cries warn all wildlife of the approach of intruders. N.S., Ont.); tell-tale (Same note. Rather general); twillick (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); winter (Short for winter yellowlegs; as present in colder weather than is the summer, or lesser, yellowlegs. N.B.); winter yellowlegs (N.S., N.B.); woodcock (Que.); yellow-leg (general); yellow-leg plover (Que., N.B., Man.); yellow-shank ("Hudson Bay"); yellow-shank sandpiper (Nfld.); yelper (From its vociferousness. N.S.).

Chevalier (Knight or horseman, a name applied to many shore birds. Que.); corbido (Curlew. Que.); grand pluvier (Large plover. Que.); patte jaune (Yellow leg. Que.).

Lesser Yellow-legs

Aunt Sary (*See* under the preceding species. Nfld., "Labr."); little tell-tale (*See* note on tattler under the preceding species. Ont.); little yellow-leg

(general); plover (N.B., Ont.); saunder (One that frequents sand. Nfld.); small snipe (Man.); small tattler, small yellowleg (N.S.); small yelper (*See note on yelper under the preceding species.* N.S.); snipe (Man., Y.T.); summer yellow-leg (From being seen in milder weather than is the winter, or greater, yellowlegs. N.S., N.B.); tattler (*See under the preceding species.* Ont.); tell-tale (Same note. "N.W.T.", Sask.); twillick (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr."); yellow-leg (General); yellow-legged plover (Que., N.B.); yellow-shanks (Que.); yellow-shanks tattler (Ont.).

Petit pluvier (Little plover. Que.).

Knot

Black-cap (The crown is dark streaked (Nfld.); coochee (From dial., "cooch", to crouch, hence croucher. Nfld.); greyback (In autumn plumage. Nfld.); grey-neck (N.B.); red-breast (In spring plumage, the underparts are brownish-red. N.S., Ont.); red-breast plover (N.B.); robin snipe (From its brownish-red underparts in the breeding plumage. General).

Alouette (Lark. Que.); maubèche (Poor beak. Boubier 1927. A name applied to various shore birds, especially sandpipers. Que.).

Purple Sandpiper

Big beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); purple-back (In autumn and winter the back is black with purple reflections); rock bird, sand peep (N.S.); winter snipe (N.S., N.B.).

Pectoral Sandpiper

Beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); grass bird (It likes to wade among soppy, short grass. N.S., N.B.); grass plover (Ont.); grass snipe (general).

Alouette (Lark. Que.); alouette de près (Prairie lark. Que.); chevalier (Knight or horseman, a name widely applied to shore birds. Que.).

White-rumped Sandpiper

Beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); mud snipe (B.C.); peep, sand bird ("Labr."); sand peep (N.S.); sand snipe (N.S., B.C.); snippet (Small snipe (B.C.)).

Alouette (Lark. Que.).

Baird's Sandpiper

Mud snipe, sand snipe, snippet (B.C.).

Least Sandpiper

Beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); little sandpiper (Que., Ont.); little willet (N.B.); mud peep (Y.T.); mud-picker (Ont.); mud snipe (B.C.); peep (A

name applied to various small shore birds and doubtless sonic for some of them. General); sand peep (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); sand snipe (N.B., B.C.); snippet (B.C.); stint (A British name for small sandpipers transferred to a few American species. Ont., Man.).

Alouette (Lark. Que.); maringouin (Mosquito, in facetious allusion to its small size. Que.); petite alouette (Little Lark. Que.).

Dunlin

Black-heart (From the large black spots on the lower sides of adults in breeding plumage. There are two of them! Ont., Man.); black-heart plover (Ont.); dunlin (Little dun-coloured one; a British name. Que., Ont.); ox-bird (Perhaps from the full round eye like that of an ox. Swann, 1913. Ont. Also in British provincial use); snippet (B.C.).

Dowitcher

Brown-back ("Labr."); brownback dowitcher (Latter term "A word of Iroquois origin—compare Cayuga and Mohawk *tawis*, Onondaga, *tawish*, 'snipe'; but it has been modified by confusion with Deutscher, a German—German or Dutch snipe being the name that the natives of Long Island conferred on this bird in order to distinguish it from the English snipe." Read, 1931. In any case, the name appears to be sonic. Ont.); grey snipe (rather general); jacksnipe (Ont.); red-breasted snipe (In spring plumage the underparts are cinnamon to reddish. Ont.); robin snipe (Alluding to the coloration just noted. In general use eastwardly); spotrump (The rump is white, spotted with black. N.S.); summer grey-back (N.S.).

Bécassine de mer (Sea bécassine; the latter term is a diminutive of bécasse=woodcock, formed on the root *bec*=beak; the bird has an unusually long bill. Que.); bécassine grise (Grey bécassine. Que.).

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Beach bird (N.S.); beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); mud snipe (B.C.); oxeye (A British name for the dunlin transferred to several small American shore birds. It appears to refer to the full, round eye. Swann, 1913. N.S.); peep ("Labr.", N.S.); sand peep (N.S.); sand snipe, snippet (B.C.); stint (See note under least sandpiper, *ante.* Ont.).

Alouette (Lark), alouette de mer (Sea lark. Que.).

Western Sandpiper

Mud snipe, sand snipe, snippet (B.C.).

Buff-Breasted Sandpiper

Robin snipe (It is buffy below. N.S.).

Marbled Godwit

Curlew (As a vociferous, long-billed shore bird. Rather general); dotterel (British name of a plover, having the meaning of stupid. Nfld.).

Hudsonian Godwit

Dotterel (Nfld.); fool godwit (The latter term spelled in various ways is assigned a number of derivations and meanings, but the (OED) and (NID) reject them, and leave the origin as uncertain. Man.); little curlew (See first note under the preceding species. "Labr."); ring-tailed marlin (The bases of the tail-feathers and the upper tail coverts are white, in contrast to adjacent parts. "Marlin" short for marlin-spike, suggests a resemblance of the bill in shape to the traditional appurtenance of a boatswain. N.B.).

Sanderling

Beach bird (Nfld.); beachy bird (Nfld., "Labr."); lake plover (Ont.); mud snipe (B.C.); sand snipe (N.S., B.C.); snippet (B.C.); white oxeye (It is the whitest of the beach birds. See note on oxeye under the semipalmated sandpiper, *ante.* (N.S.); white snipe (N.S.).

Alouette (Lark), alouette de mer (Sea lark, Que.).

North American Avocet

Golden plover (The head, neck, and breast are chiefly vinaceous-pink, but hardly golden. Sask.); yellow-necked snipe (Sask.).

Red Phalarope

Bank bird (As being seen about the fishing banks. Arctic Ocean, N.S.); bird (Simply, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence where it is the species most commonly seen); gale bird (Its appearance associated with stormy weather. Nfld., N.S.); ground bird (From its frequenting fishing "grounds". Que.); gulf bird (Gulf of St. Lawrence, N.S.); herring bird (From being seen at the time of the herring fishery. N.S.); Jersey goose (Latter term probably facetious in allusion to the bird's small size; "Jersey" to mark its distinctness from the true geese. N.S.); mackerel goose (From being seen at the time of the mackerel fishery; see also the preceding note. Gulf of St. Lawrence); sea goose ("Arctic Ocean", "Grand Banks", Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Gulf of St. Lawrence, N.S., N.B.); swimming snipe (The birds alight freely on open water and are expert swimmers. B.C.); whale bird (As being seen in the same places as are whales, with some of which it has a common food supply. "Arctic Ocean", Gulf of St. Lawrence, N.S.).

Wilson's Phalarope

Grunter (Sonic. Man., Sask.).

Northern Phalarope

Shares names with the red phalarope, under which annotations may be found. Bank bird (N.S.); bird (of St. Lawrence); gale bird (Nfld., "Labr."); ground bird (Que.); grunter (Y.T.); gulf bird (N.S.); mackerel goose (Gulf of St. Lawrence); sea goose ("Labr.", Que., Gulf of St. Lawrence, N.S., N.B.); swimming snipe (B.C.); whale bird (Gulf of St. Lawrence, N.S.).

Pomarine Jaeger

Aret (? Related to German *Arend*=eagle, in allusion to its predatory habits. Nfld.); black marling spike (Latter term in allusion to the projecting middle tail feathers, which are compared in shape to the boatswain's familiar tool, the marlin-spike. Nfld., "Grand Banks"); bo's'n (That is, boatswain for the reason given in the preceding note. Nfld., "Labr.", Que., N.S., "North Atlantic", "North Pacific"); bosun bird (Nfld.); gull chaser (Jaegers harass gulls until they disgorge food, which the jaeger then seizes in the air. "Northeastern Banks", N.S.); gull hunter (Same note. "Hudson Bay"); marlingspike (See note on black marling spike above. "North Atlantic", "Northeastern Banks"); mason (The shape of the tail is likened to that of a trowel, the mason's tool. ("North Atlantic")); sea hen (A sizable bird seen at sea (Nfld., N.S.); skuar from a note. Man., also in British provincial use); whip-tail (The middle tail feathers are elongated and the tail is moved freely in flight. "Northeastern Banks").

Parasitic Jaeger

Several folk names are applied indiscriminately to the jaegers; for explanations, consult the preceding paragraph. *Aret* (Nfld.); *bo's'n* ("North Atlantic", Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); *bosun bird* ("North Atlantic", Nfld.); *gull-chaser* ("Northeastern Banks", N.S.); *man of war* (From its warring on other birds. "Hudson Bay", Forster, 1772); *marlingspike* ("North Atlantic", "Northeastern Banks", Nfld., "Labr."); *mason* ("North Atlantic"); *sea hawk* (In allusion to its predatory habits. N.S., in British provincial use); *sea hen* ("Labr.", N.S.); *skua* (Man.); *whiptail* ("Grand Banks", "Northeastern Banks").

Long-tailed Jaeger

See first note in the preceding paragraph. *Aret* (Nfld.); *bo's'n* ("North Atlantic", Nfld., N.S.); *gull-chaser* ("Northeastern Banks", N.S.); *man of war* ("Hudson Bay"); *marlingspike* ("North Atlantic", "Northeastern Banks", "Labr."); *marlingspike bird* (N.B.); *mason* ("North Atlantic"); *sea hen* ("Labr.", Que., N.S.); *skua* (Man.); *whiptail* ("Northeastern Banks").

Skua

Gran' goose (French and English, big goose; latter term a misnomer. Nfld.); *keeask gull* (Former term a phonetic rendering of an Eskimo name of the bird. "Hudson Bay", Latham, 1821-1824); *sea hen* (A sizable bird of the sea. "North Atlantic", "Grand Banks", "Northeastern Banks", Nfld., "Labr.").

Glaucous Gull

Burgomaster (Townmaster or mayor, in allusion to its dominating habits. A Dutch term widespread among sailors; recorded by Willughby-Ray in 1678. "North Atlantic", "Northeastern Banks", Nfld., "Labr.", Que., N.S., Ont.); *ice gull* (From its being seen in winter (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., P.E.I.); *large ice gull* (Nfld.); *minister gull* (The "black minister", or great black-

backed gull, is so named from its black mantle and white vest; this counterpart in size and habits, but lacking the dark back, is distinguished as the "white minister"—or minister gull. Nfld.); slob gull (From being seen among "slob" or drift ice. Nfld.); white-winged gull (N.S.); white winter gull ("Labr.").

White-winged Gull

That name, descriptive of one of the few gulls with white, not partly blackish, wing-tips is recorded for Nova Scotia; winter gull (N.S.).

Glaucous-winged Gull

Sea gull, sea mew (Latter term a sonic British folk-name for gull is traced to the year 725 by (OED) [meau]. There are cognate French, Dutch, and German names. B.C.).

Great Black-backed Gull

Black back (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Gulf of St. Lawrence, P.E.I.); coffin-carrier (From the black mantle, which appears oblong in silhouette. N.S.); English gull (As a distinctive kind; it does, however, occur in England. "Labr."); farmer gull (N.S., N.B.); great grey gull (The immature. Nfld.); old saddler (The latter term refers to the black mantle or "saddle". Nfld.); old settler (Corruption of the preceding term. Nfld., "Labr."); saddle-back (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S., N.B. Also in British provincial use); saddle-back gull, saddler (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); saddler gull (Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); screecher (N.S.); wagel (A British folk-name for the young. Nfld.).

Goéland anglais (English gull; see note in the preceding paragraph. Que.); goéland noir (Black gull. Only the mantle and the wingtips, partially, are black. (Que.); porte-cercueil (Coffin-carrier, from the black mantle, which appears oblong in silhouette. Que.).

Herring Gull

Big white gull (N.S.); blue gull (The mantle is pearly-grey. Nfld., "Labr."); bluey (Nfld.); bluey gull ("Labr.", Que.); grey gull (N.S.); herring gull (This term general among the book-learned, doubtless originally referred to some association of the bird with the herring fishery. It has been reported as a folk name from New Brunswick.); lookabout (As it flies in search of food, it is ever looking about. N.S.); mackerel gull (From association with the mackerel fishery. N.S.); sea gull (general.); sea mew (See note *ante* under the glaucous-winged gull. B.C.).

Goéland (Also its early spelling, *goillan*=gull. Que.); mauve, mouette (cf. English "mew", terms of the same meaning. Que.).

Faollin (Variant of *favileann*=gull. N.S.); farspag (Gull. N.S.).

California Gull

Blue gull (Same note as under the preceding species. Sask.); sea gull (general).

Ring-billed Gull

Pond gull (Nfld.); sea gull (General); squeaky gull ("Labr.", Que.); squeezy gull (Nfld.).

Mauve (Gull. "Labr".).

Franklin's Gull

Black-headed gull (Man.); grasshopper gull (Sask.); prairie pigeon (It has considerable resemblance to a pigeon, both in form and in flight. Sask.); rosette (Little rosy one; in the breeding season, the underparts are rosy. Sask.); sea gull (Alta.).

Bonaparte's Gull

Blackhead ("Keewatin"); mackerel gull (From being seen at the time of mackerel fishery. N.S.); sea pigeon (Note on prairie pigeon in the preceding paragraph applies. Que.).

Mauve (Gull. Que.).

Ivory Gull

Duck gull (From robbing ducks of their food. "Labr."); ice bird ("North Atlantic"); ice gull (Nfld.); ice partridge (Especially the spotted young, which has a vague resemblance to a partridge or ptarmigan. Wilfred Templeman, letter, 1945. Nfld., "Labr."); slob gull (From being seen among "slob" or drift ice. Nfld.); snow grouse ("Labr."); winter gull (Nfld., "Labr.").

Common Kittiwake

Annett (A familiar or "pet" name, diminutive of "Ann", a transfer from British provincial usage. Nfld.); fall gull (N.S.); kittiwake (A sonic term variously spelled. "North Atlantic", Nfld., Que. Also in British provincial use); lady, lady bird (From its "clean and dainty appearance". Templeman, 1945. Nfld.); mackerel gull (N.S. Also in British provincial use); pinny owl (Nfld.); pinyole ("Northeastern Banks", Nfld.); tarrock (A sonic name also in British use. Nfld.); tickle-lace (Spelled and explained in various ways. See next entry. Nfld., "Labr."); tickler (From frequenting "tickles" or narrow straits. Nfld., "Labr."); winter gull ("Northeastern Banks", Nfld.).

Mauve, mouette (Gull. Que.).

Forster's Tern

Esterlette (Tern. Que.).

Common Tern

Gannett (From its plunging for prey. Ont.); gull pigeon (A gull resembling a pigeon. N.B.); Lake Erie gull (Lake Huron); little gull (N.B.); mackerel gull (From association with schools of mackerel. "Labr.", Que., N.S.); paytrick (Spelled in various ways; may be sonic. Nfld., "Labr.");

pickatiere (Seemingly of British folk origin; cf. "piccatarne", Shetland Islands, and "pickietar," Banffshire; the closing syllables of these words, from their resemblance to *tarna* Swedish, and cognate terms, seem sonic. N.B.); pictar (From the Scottish folk name "pictarne", to which the latter part of the preceding remarks applies. N.B.); pietrie (Nfld.); rape ("Labr."); sea swallow (From its graceful flight. General); stearin (Spelled in various ways; "starn" a British folk-name for the same species seems to be the origin of these variants; all are related to Swedish *tarna*, Norwegian *terna*, Danish *terne*, and French *sterne*. The basis of all seems to be a cry of the bird, sounding like "tearr" to some ears. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.).

Esterlet (Tern. Que., N.B.); hirondelle de mer (Sea swallow. Que.).

Arctic Tern

Blackhead (The top of the head is black. "Keewatin"); Greenland swallow (Latter term from its graceful flight. "North Atlantic"); mackerel gull (N.S.); paytrick (See under the preceding species. Nfld., "Labr."); pictar (Same note. N.B.); rittick (A British provincial and probably sonic term for the common tern. "Labr."); sea pigeon ("North Atlantic", N.S., "N.W.T."); stearn (See note on "stearin" under the preceding species. N.S., N.B.); steering (The same note applies. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); steering gull (N.S.).

Hirondelle de mer (Sea swallow. Que.).

Caspian Tern

Mackerel gull (Nfld.); rape (Nfld., "Labr."); sea swallow (Que.).

Grand esterlette (Big tern. "Labr.").

Black Tern

Black gannett (Latter term in allusion to its plunging like a gannet into the water for food. Ont.); black gull (Sask.); marsh tern (Man.); slough gull (Man., slough pigeon (Sask.)).

Hirondelle de mer (Sea swallow. Que.).

Great Auk

Extinct since 1844. Penguin (Variously spelled; derivation obscure, (OED), though some, referring to the spelling, pinwing, would translate it as "small wing." This name was first applied to the great auk and relatives of the northern hemisphere, although in modern usage it is almost exclusively devoted to a group of flightless birds of the southern hemisphere. Nfld., "Labr.").

Razor-billed Auk

Auk (N.S. Also in British provincial use); Baccaloo, Backalew bird (As nesting on the Baccaloo Islands, more recently known as Codfish Islands.

Nfld.); hawk-billed murre ("Bay of Fundy"); little diver (Nfld); murre (Nfld. Also in British provincial use); noddy (N.S.); penguin (*See* note under the preceding species. After the extinction of the great auk, this name was applied more or less to several large sea birds. Que.); pinwing (Variant of penguin. Nfld.); razor-bill (The bird can bite severely. Nfld., "Labr.", Gulf of St. Lawrence. Also in British provincial use); tinker (*See* under the next species. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); turre ("Labr.", N.S.); York penguin (Que.).

Gode ("Labr.", Que. N.B. Early use Denys, 1672 (1908); pingouin (Penguin. Que.).

Common Murre

Backaloo bird (*See* under the preceding species. Nfld., "Labr."); crow-billed murre (Latter term sonic. N.B.); loom (Spelled also loon; from the Scandinavian *lom*=lame; applied to sea birds that are awkward on land. "North Atlantic"; also in British provincial use); murre (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.", Que. Also in British usage); noddy (N.S. Same remark); scribe (Probably in reference to lines like writing on the eggs. N.S.); sea pigeon (N.S.); southern turr (Latter term sonic. Nfld.); tinker (Doubtless from "tinkershore", a British name for guillemots; it means tinker's hue, that is dark or black. Nfld., "Labr."); turr (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.") willock (Allied to "William", a name which in various language forms is applied to this bird. "North Atlantic"; also in British folk use).

Gode (N.S.); gudd (Que.); marmette (Nfld., "Labr.", Que. Early use Champlain, 1604–1616 *fide* Dièreville, 1708 (1933)).

Thick-billed Murre

Bacelieu bird (*See* note on a similar term under the second preceding species. Nfld., "Labr."); crowbill, egg bird ("North Pacific"); murr (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr." Also in British provincial use); noddy (N.S. Also in British usage); northern turr (Nfld.); turr (Sonic. Nfld., "Labr.").

Dovekie

Bull (Said to refer to its thick neck, but may have ironical reference also to its small size. "Labr."); bull bird (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); gilly (Shortening of guillemot diminutive of French *Guillaume*=William, Nfld.); Greenland dove ("North Atlantic"); ice bird ("North Atlantic", Nfld., "Labr.", N.S., N.B. Also in British provincial use); John Bull (Elaboration of "bull", which see. Nfld., "Labr."); little bull (Nfld., "Labr."); little noddy, little turre ("Labr."); nunchie (Possibly in allusion to its small size, enough for "*nunch*"=lunch. Nfld.); pigeon diver (Nfld.); pine-knot (From its hardness, especially with respect to cold. "Tough as a pine knot". Forbush, 1929. N.S.); rotche (From the Dutch and German *rotge*, recorded as sonic by Martens in 1675. Another explanation is that the term is a diminutive of *rot*=rat, hence means "little rat". "North Atlantic"; also in British use); sea dove (Nfld., N.S. Also in Scottish provincial use); turre ("Labr.").

Bonhomme (Goodman. "Labr.", Que.); petit bonhomme (Little good-

man. "Labr.", Que.); petit bonhomme de misère (Little goodman of the misery. *Misère* refers to the unpleasant experiences of fishermen connected with the first bad weather of the autumn, when this bird puts in its appearance. Harrison F. Lewis, letter, 1946. "Labr.", Que.); petit gode (N.B.).

Black Guillemot

Dovekey (Spelled also *dovekie*=little dove. The guillemots are said to be called doves or pigeons for a variety of reasons, as for the shape of their bills, their laying often two eggs resembling those of pigeons, and their apparent constancy to their mates. "North Atlantic"; early use O'Reilly, 1818); Greenland dove ("North Atlantic". Early use Willughby-Ray, 1678); murre (Nfld., Que.); pigeon (Nfld., "Labr.", Que.); sea pigeon (Nfld., "Labr.", Que., P.E.I., N.S., N.B.); sea widgeon (N.S.); shore duck (Nfld., "Labr."); turr (Nfld.); widgeon (Que., N.S., N.B.); wild pigeon (*See note on dovekey, Nfld., "Labr."*).

Pigeon de mer (Sea pigeon. Que., N.B. Early use Denys, 1672).

Calman muir (Sea pigeon. N.S.).

Pigeon Guillemot

White winged diver ("North Pacific").

Marbled Murrelet

Dabchick (The small bird that dives, a name commonly applied to the grebes and of ancient usage for that group. B.C.); sea chick (B.C.).

Crested Auklet

Sea quail (From its habitat, size, and the recurved crest at base of bill. "North Pacific").

Whiskered Auklet

Sea quail ("North Pacific").

Common Puffin

Baccalieu bird (*See note on a similar term under the razor-billed auk, ante. Nfld.*); coulterneb (From a fancied resemblance of the high, compressed beak to the coulter or colter of a plow. A British provincial name. "North Atlantic"); Greenland parrot (Latter term from its high, curved, and coloured beak. "North Atlantic"); hatchet-bill, hatchet-face (The beak is laterally compressed. Nfld., "Labr."); Labrador parrot (Que.); parakeet (Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); parrot (A British folk name, from its high, curved, and coloured beak. N.S.); parrot-bill murr (The latter term applied to several sea birds of similar habits but diverse appearance, is sonic for some of them. N.B.); puffin (A British folk-name in general use); sea owl ("From its extraordinary head and wise look", Bonnycastle, 1842. Nfld.); sea parrot

(A British folk-term in general use); tammy nory (A familiar name of British folk origin. "North Atlantic").

Perroquet (Parakeet. From its high, curved, and coloured beak. Nfld., "Labr.", Que., Gulf of St. Lawrence); *perroquet de mer* (Sea parakeet. Que., N.B.).

Balgan beiceach (Hopping fat one, in allusion to its gait and appearance on land. N.S.); *fachach* (Puffin, N.S.).

Tufted Puffin

Ikey (That is, Jew, from its prominent curved beak or "nose". "North Pacific"); *Jew duck* ("North Pacific").

Band-tailed Pigeon

Passenger pigeon (That is migratory pigeon, name "inherited" from the extinct pigeon formerly bearing it. B.C.); *wild pigeon* (Sask., B.C.); *wood pigeon* (B.C.).

Common Pigeon

Is more or less on its own in much of its North American range. The names, *pigeon*, *street pigeon*, *blue rock*, and *dove* (the last two are also British folk-names) in about that order of prevalence (*pigeon* overwhelmingly the most common) are used very generally. *Wild pigeon* (Ont.).

Coo (Sonic. Que.); *pigeon* (Identical in form with the English term, but different in pronunciation. Que.).

Mourning Dove

Dove (general); *turtle-dove* (The first word traces to the apparently sonic, Latin term, *turtur*, a name for the common European turtle-dove; it is recorded for that species as early as A.D. 1000 by (OED); the combination *turtle-dove* obviously is a tautonym. General); *wild dove* (N.B.); *wood pigeon* (N.S., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta.); *wood dove*, *wood pigeon* (Man.).

Colombe sauvage (Wild dove. Que.); *pigeon sauvage* (Wild pigeon. Ont.); *tourte* (short for *tourterelle*=dove. See note on *turtle-dove*, above. "French Canada"); *tourterelle* (Que.).

Passenger Pigeon

Extinct; last positively identified in the wild, 1907. *Pigeon*, *wild pigeon* (general); *wood pigeon* ("Hudson Bay", Ont.).

Pigeon ramier (Branch, i.e., wood, *pigeon*. "Eastern Canada"); *ramier* ("Eastern Canada"); *tourte* (See under the preceding species. Que., Ont.).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Cuckoo (Probably general. This is a sonic name for the European cuckoo, but some of the notes of the American bird have a similar sound);

rain-crow (The bird is most clamorous before a rain. Wilson, 1808–1814. “Crow” merely in the sense of bird, as the species is not at all like a crow. Universal); wild pigeon (The bird is considerably like the mourning dove in general appearance. Sask.).

Coucou (Cuckoo. Que.).

Black-billed Cuckoo

As this bird is scarcely distinguished from the yellow-billed species by the general public, all cuckoo names in areas where both forms occur may be regarded as of joint application. Rain bird (*See note on rain-crow under the preceding species. N.S.*).

Coucou (Que.); poule d'eau (Water hen; “refers to the bird calling before rain storms and in a way is equivalent to the English ‘rain crow.’” A. L. Rand, letter, 1946).

Screech Owl

Barn owl (It sometimes roosts in barns. Ont.); hoot owl (A misnomer as it does not hoot; the resemblance to one hoot owl, the great horned, is in the possession of movable tufts of feathers each side of the crown. N.B., B.C.); little owl (N.S.); screech owl (An unfortunate name as the bird rarely screeches; the note most often heard is a soft, tremulous whistle, which to my ears is a musical and welcome sound. General).

Great Horned Owl

Big owl (N.S.); cat owl (From the crown tufts suggesting ears and thus the outline of a cat's head; also from its silent approach upon prey. General); common owl (N.S.); eared owl (N.B.); harn aowl (Dialectic form of the standard name. Nfld.); hoot owl (general); horn coot (A British folk-name of the long-eared owl, transferred to this also eared owl, but not identical species. Que.); horn owl (Man.); meat owl (N.B.); screech owl (Alta.); white owl (Ont.).

Cave-duc (Hole duke; where large enough hollows in trees are available, this owl will nest in them; the term “duke” probably refers to the plumes each side of the crown, which simulate insignia of command. Boubier, 1927. Que.); chaouin (Variant of *chowan*, name of the long-eared owl in France; said to be derived from roots meaning bird with cry of evil omen. Boubier, 1927. Que.); chat-huant (Hooting cat; transfer from a European owl; *see note above on cat owl. Que.*); duc (Duke; *see first note in this paragraph. Que.* Early use Lescarbot 1606 *fide* Ganong, 1910); grand duc (Big duke; *see first note. Que.*); grand hibou (Big owl. Que.); guibou, hibou (Owl. Que.); hibou corné (Horned owl; the “horns” are tufts of feathers each side of the crown. Que.).

Cailleach-oidhche (Old woman of the night. N.S.).

Snowy Owl

Arctic owl (N.S., Man.); northern owl (N.S.); snow owl (Both because

it is largely white and is chiefly seen in winter. Nfld., Que.); white owl (general).

Hibou blanc (White owl. Que. Early use Ellis, 1749).

Hawk Owl

Toot-aowl, tooting owl (From its cries. Nfld.).

Chouette (Owl; derivation the same as for *chaouin*, which see under the great horned owl. Que.); *hibou* (Owl. Que.).

Burrowing Owl

Badger-hole owl (From frequenting burrows made by the animal named. Sask.); billy owl (A familiar or "pet" name. B.C.).

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Barred Owl

Grey owl (N.S., Ont.); hoot owl (general); mouse owl (N.S.); round-headed owl (Lacking the crown tufts characteristic of the great horned owl. N.B.); screech owl (N.B.).

Chouette du Canada (Canadian owl. Que.).

Combachag (Owl. N.S.).

Spotted Owl

Brown-eyed owl (B.C.).

Great Grey Owl

Grey owl (Man.); speckled owl ("Hudson Bay").

Long-eared Owl

Cat owl (From its yowling notes; but see comment on this name under the great horned owl, *ante*, all of which could apply to this species. Sask.); cedar owl (From its roosting in red cedar (*Juniperus*) trees and nesting in white cedar (*Chamaecyparis*) swamps. Ont.); coulee owl (Man.); horned owl (The "horns" are tufts of feathers above the eyes. B.C.); little horned owl (Alta.); prairie owl (Man.); pussy owl (An alternate for "cat owl", said to be applied to this species on account of its varied cries. See also first note. Sask.); screech owl (Man.).

Short-eared Owl

Cat aowl (Nfld.); cat owl (See note under the preceding species. Nfld., "Labr."); evening owl (Alta.); hawk owl (From its hunting by day. "Hudson Bay". Also a British provincial name); marsh owl (general); mouse-hawk (In its partly diurnal hunting, its manoeuvres suggest those of a hawk. "Hudson Bay". Also a British provincial name).

Sparrow Owl (Baird, 1858)

Barn owl (From its taking refuge in barns. N.B.); little owl (N.S.); partridge-hawk ("Labr.", Que.).

Saw-whet Owl

Barn owl (From taking shelter in barns. N.B., Ont.); blind owl (Apparently not seeing well by day. Man.); cop owl (A common call is a repeated "kup, kup". N.B.); little owl (N.S.); pygmy owl (Man.); saw-whet (From breeding season notes having "a general resemblance to the sounds produced by filing a large mill-saw". Brewster, 1925. Nfld., N.S.); sawyer (Ont.); small owl (Man.); tooting owl (From its calls. Nfld., "Labr.", Alta.); whetsaw (Ont.).

Limard (Saw-filer. Que.).

Whip-poor-will

Mimic (As repeating the same notes over and over. Man.); mosquito hawk (Through confusion with the nighthawk, which may prey upon insects as small as mosquitoes, while this bird does not. Ont.); whip-her-well (Sonic. Ont.); whip-poor-will (Sonic. General).

Bois-pourri (Sonic. Que.); engoulevent (Wind-swallower. This name, like the term goatsucker, seems to represent a popular attempt to account for the large mouths of birds of this family; however, it is a misconception; the birds do not keep their mouths open in flight and do not swallow air; the name may have some allusion to a bubbling sound made by the male European night-jar while on the wing. Que.); mangeur maringouins (Mosquito-eater. See note on mosquito hawk. Que.).

Common Nighthawk

Booming swallow (In allusion to the sound made as it falls through the air with the wings set in a V; and to its expert flight. Sask., B.C.); bullbat (From the sound mentioned in the preceding note, exaggeratedly likened to the bawling of a bull; "bat" as a nocturnal flier. A southern term that has become general); buzzer (From the sound made by its wings while dropping through the air. Man.); goatsucker (This term and analogues in several European languages reflect a superstition doubtless inspired by the large mouths of the birds of this family. The observation on which it seems to rest is of the birds feeding about livestock and possibly jumping to catch insects from the bodies of the animals. Que., B.C.); hawk (As an expert flier. Ont., B.C.); mosquito bird (As preying upon mosquitoes. Man.); mosquito catcher (N.B.); mosquito hawk (Que., "Hudson Bay", P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Man., Sask., B.C.); nighthawk (From its nocturnal and expert flight. General); night-jar (British provincial name of an allied bird, alluding to "the strange, whirring, jarring noise, something like that produced by a spinning wheel, uttered by the bird on summer evenings." Swainson, 1886. A transfer to the North American bird which makes no such sound. Que., N.S., N.B., Ont.); swooper (From its habit of dropping through the air, the wings held in a V-shaped position. Sask.).

Chouette (Owl; as a nocturnal species; it is, however, not an owl. Que.); engoulevent (Wind-swallow. See note under the preceding species. Que.); épervier de nuit (Night hawk, in allusion to its nocturnal and expert flight. Que.); furze (Variously spelled; from *fresaie* or *fresaye*, a European-French name for the barn owl. Que.); mange-maringouin (Eat-mosquito, as it sometimes does. Que.); mangeur maringouins, savèche (Que.).

Seabhag oidche (Night hawk. N.S.).

Black Swift

Cloud bird (From its high flying. B.C.).

Chimney Swift

Chimney swallow (It nests in chimneys; although not a swallow, it equals those birds in mastery of the air. General); chimney sweep (Latter term likening the bird to human cleaners of chimneys. General); chimney-sweep swallow (Ont.); swallow (Nfld., P.E.I., N.S.).

Bocanier (? Buccaneer. N.S.); martinet (Name of the European swift. Que., N.B.); martinet des cheminées (Chimney martin. Que.); ramoneur (Sweeper or chimney sweeper. Que.); ramono (Diminutive of the preceding term. Que.).

Gobhlan-gaoith (Wind-fork, a name applied to the European common swallow, of the same species as the American barn swallow; the meaning of the name thus is merely "swallow." N.S.).

Vaux's Swift

Chimney swallow (B.C.).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Fly (From its small size and expert flight. Man.); honey bird (As sipping nectar from flowers. Man.); hummer (From the sound made by its buzzing wings. Ont., Sask., Alta.); hummingbird (general).

Colibri (This term adopted into several languages is usually recorded as a Carib name for hummingbirds. Que.); mange-fleurs (Eat flowers; it sips their nectar. Que.); mange-maringouins (Eat-mosquitoes. Que.); oiseau mouche (Fly bird; from its small size and expert flight. Que.).

Draund-eun (Hum-bird. N.S.).

Belted Kingfisher

Blue diver. (Man.); fish hawk (As an expert fisher. "N.W.T."); kingfisher (general); ringneck (The bird has a broad white collar. Ont.).

Martin pêcheur (Fisher martin. Que.); martin plongeur (Diver martin. Que.); pêche-martin (Fish-martin. Que.); pêcheur (Fisher. Que.); plongeur

(Diver. Que.) sanglode (? Belted one; from the slaty-blue bar across the upper breast. N.S.).

Cruidein (N.S.); murlach (Rough-head, in allusion to its shaggy crest. N.S.).

Yellow-shafted Flicker

Big woodpecker (Man.); clape (Sonic. N.S.); English woodpecker (From resemblance in habits and calls to the green woodpecker of England (and other parts of Europe). Nfld.); fiddler (Possibly from the see-saw movements of the male in its courting performance. Ont.); flicker (Sonic. General); golden-wing woodpecker (The shafts of the flight feathers and the undersides of the wings are golden-yellow. N.S.); golden woodpecker (Same note. Man., Sask.); gold woodpecker (Man.); he-hi-holder (An elaboration of highholder, which see. N.B.); highholder (This term is assumed to refer to the bird's choice of a lofty location for a nest (it is often low, however); but philologists deem it transferred from the green woodpecker, the most similar European species. British folk-names "high hoe" and "high-hole" are traced to Anglo-Saxon terms, referring to "laughing" notes of that bird. N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Sask.); high-hole (N.S., N.B., Ont., Sask.); high-holer (N.S., Ont., Man., Alta., Y.T.); highholder (Ont.); o-hi-o (A term allied to preceding series. Que.); pigeon woodpecker (The bird is plump, often perches crosswise on branches like a pigeon, and was long shot as game. Ont., Man.); rain bird (As being active and vociferous before storms. N.B.); rain fowl (Same note. Que.); rampike (There may be confusion in this term, which is local for the stub of a shattered tree; yet it is definitely reported from Newfoundland as a name for this bird); weather bird (Same note as for rain bird. N.B.); winter robin (As a familiar bird seen in winter when the common robin is absent. N.S.); wood pigeon (It inhabits woodland; *see* note under pigeon woodpecker. N.B.); yellow-hammer (This name of the yellow bunting has been applied by British colonizers to divers birds in various parts of the world, which have more or less yellow in their plumages. The flicker may have gotten the name in that way, or the term may be of independent origin, referring to its partly yellow wings, with "hammer" having the meaning of woodpecker. Universal); yellow-hammer high-hole (Ont.); yellow woodpecker (The shafts of the flight feathers and the underside of the wings are golden-yellow. N.B.).

Pic-à-bois (Wood-pick, peck, or pecker. Que.); pic doré (Golden woodpecker. Que.); pigeon (*See* note above on pigeon woodpecker. Que.); pivart (Variously spelled. Green pie; by transfer from the green woodpecker, the most similar European species. Que.); poule de bois (Wood hen. Que.).

Buidheag bhuachair (Yellow-hammer. *See* note on that term above N.S.).

Red-shafted flicker

High-holder, high-holer (B.C. Explanations under the preceding species suffice).

Pileated Woodpecker

Big black woodpecker (N.S.); black logcock (*See* note on latter term. Nfld.); black woodcock (Same note. Nfld., Que., N.B., Ont., "Mackenzie");

black woodpecker (P.E.I., N.B., Ont.); cock of the north (As a striking bird of the north woods; perhaps with some allusion to the Highland air of that name. Man.); cock of the woods (As a striking bird frequenting woodland. General); crow-with-the-hard-face (Facetious for a black, wood-pecking bird. Is it the translation of an Indian name? Sask.); Devil's woodpecker (From its black colour usually associated with the Devil and perhaps its scarlet crest as a touch of hell-fire. R. W. Tufts, letter, March, 1947. N.S.); field officer (The coloration of its plumage suggesting that of a uniform, and its showy crest the insignia of office. Ont.); giant woodpecker (The largest of its tribe in Canada. Que., N.B.); great black woodpecker (Nfld.); large red-headed woodpecker (B.C.); logcock (As a striking bird frequenting trees. General); rain crow (As being unusually active and vociferous before storms. Que.); redhead (Its conspicuous crest is scarlet. B.C.); red-headed woodpecker. (Que., N.B., Ont., B.C.); woodcock (As a striking bird of woodlands. General).

Coq (Cock; from its large size and striking coloration. Que.); *coq de bruyère* (Heath cock, Que.); *coq des bois* (Woodcock. Ont.); *gros pic* (Big woodpecker. Que.); *pic* (Que.); *pic à tête écarlate* (Scarlet-headed wood pecker. Que.); *pic à tête rouge* (Red-headed woodpecker. Que.); *pic bois* (Woodpecker. Que.); *pie* (Magpie, as a large, contrastingly coloured bird. Que.); *pique bois* (Wood pick or pecker. Que.); *poule de bois* (Wood hen; as a large bird of the woodland, with perhaps some allusion to its cackling calls. Que.).

Red-headed Woodpecker

Redhead (The head, neck, and upper breast are bright crimson. General); *woodcock* (As a striking bird of woodland. Ont.).

Pic-à-bois (Wood pick or pecker. Que.).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Red-headed woodpecker. (The forehead of the female and forehead and throat of the male are red. N.S., Man.); *sapsucker* (It makes holes in bark which it revisits to suck sap. General); *squealer* (Ont.); *yellow-hammer* (*See* note on that term under the yellow-shafted flicker. N.S.).

Pic-bois à tête rouge (Red-headed woodpecker. *See* first note for this species. Que.); *pic maculé* (Spotted woodpecker. (Que.); *pie* (A pied or variegated bird. Que.); *pique-bois* (Wood pick or pecker. Que.).

Hairy Woodpecker

Big woodpecker, grey woodpecker (N.B.); *iron-bill* (From its power in cutting wood. Man.); *red-headed woodpecker* (There is only a small red spot on the hind crown. Sask.); *spotted woodpecker* (B.C.); *white wood-pecker* (It differs from most woodpeckers in having a white back. Sask.).

Pic (From the Latin *Picus*, a woodpecker. Que.); *pique-bois* (*See* under the preceding species. Que.).

Downy Woodpecker

Black and white woodpecker (Sask.); *iron-bill* (*See* under the preceding species. Man.); *little sapsucker* (*See* note under sapsucker below. General);

little woodpecker (N.B.); red-headed woodpecker (There is only a small red spot on the hind crown of the male. Sask.); sapsucker (Woodpeckers are often lumped as "sapsuckers", but only two Canadian species consume sap to any extent. This is not one of them. General); spotted woodpecker (B.C.).

Pic, pique-bois (See under the preceding species. Que.).

White-headed Woodpecker

Little white-headed sapsucker, white-headed sapsucker (The note under sapsucker on the preceding species applies. B.C.).

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker

Little black woodpecker (N.B.); yellow-head (The male has a yellow crown-patch. "N.W.T.").

Pique-bois noir (Black woodpecker. Que.).

Common Three-toed Woodpecker

Pique-bois (Woodpecker. Que.).

Eastern Kingbird

Bee bird (From its eating honeybees. General); bee-eater (Que.); bee martin (general); butcherbird (Probably confused with a shrike or true butcher bird. N.B., Sask.); flycatcher (Man.); killer bird (See note on butcher bird. Man.); kingbird (In allusion to its driving other, and often bigger, birds away from its nesting territory. Rather general).

Batteur de corbeaux (Crow beater. It attacks, sometimes even alighting upon and pecking larger birds that invade its nesting territory. Que.); mangeur d'abeilles (Bee-eater. See first note. Que.); tertri, tritri (Sonic. Que.).

Arkansas Kingbird

Flycatcher (Man.).

Great Crested Flycatcher

Crested phoebe (As a relative of the familiar phoebe or bridge pewee, the following species. N.B.).

Eastern Phoebe

Pewee (Sonic. General); phoebe (Sonic. Rather general); wagtail (A pumping motion of the tail is characteristic. Ont.); water pewee (It is partial to the vicinity of water. N.S.).

Fauvette (Little tawny one, a name applied to numerous warblers and other small birds. Que.); pevrette (Little pewee. Que.).

Say's Phoebe*Flycatcher* (Y.T.).**Least Flycatcher**

Chebec (Perhaps a book, rather than a folk-name, but rather widely recorded. N.S., N.B., Man.).

Eastern Wood Pewee*Pewee* (Sonic. Que.); small pewee (Que.).**Olive-sided Flycatcher***Whip-poor-will* (Sonic. N.S.).**Horned Lark**

Grey bird (Ont., Sask.); ground bird ("Hudson Bay"); low bird (From its keeping much to the ground. "Hudson Bay"); mud lark (Nfld., "Labr."); ortolan (This name originally denoting a European species of bunting, a gastronomically famous bird, has been applied to a number of other species coveted by epicures. Horned larks, in earlier days, were sent to market in large numbers. N.S.); Quaker (From its rather plain coloration. Man.); road lark (Que.); shore lark (N.S., Ont., Man. Also in British folk usage); sky-lark (It resembles the European skylark in singing on the wing. Nfld., "Labr." B.C.).

Alouette corné (Horned lark, from the erectile plumes at each side of the crown. Que.); ortolan (See note in the preceding paragraph. Que.).

Luatharan (Sea lark, from being often observed along the seashore. N.S.).

Violet-green Swallow*Martin* (B.C.).**Tree Swallow**

Blue-backed martin, blue martin (Upper parts steel-blue or bluish-green in male. Ont.); flycatcher (Man.); French swallow (As a distinctive kind from the common or barn swallow. N.B.); martin (Nfld.); singing swallow (N.B.); stump swallow (nesting in cavities in tree stubs. N.S.); tree swallow (From its nesting in tree holes. Ont. May be a rather general term); water swallow (All of the swallows favour the vicinity of water. Ont.); white-bellied martin (N.S., Ont.); white-bellied swallow (N.B., Ont.); white-breasted swallow (Man.); wood swallow (From its nesting in cavities in trees. N.B.).

Bank Swallow

That name is general; the bird nests in burrows in banks; sand martin (For the same reason. General. Also in British use to Merrett, 1667); sand swallow (Rather general; also in British use to Pennant, 1785).

Hirondelle de rivage (Bank swallow; early use Belon, 1555.)

Ainleag (Swallow, N.S.); stairneal (N.S.).

Barn Swallow

This apparently general name, referring to its nesting in barns, is also in British folk use. Common swallow (N.S.); eave swallow (It sometimes nests under eaves. N.B.); fork-tailed swallow (N.B., Ont.); inside barn swallow ("Inside" in contrast to the "outside barn swallow", which is the cliff swallow. N.S.); mud swallow (From using mud in building its nest. N.S.).

Hirondelle rousse (Rufous swallow; the underparts are cinnamon-rufous. Que. Early use Vieillot, 1807).

Gobhlan-gaoith (Wind-fork; the tail is deeply forked. Early use Forster, 1817. N.S.).

Cliff Swallow

Barn swallow (It sometimes places its nest under the eaves of barns. Sask., Alta.); eaves swallow (Its mud nests are often built under eaves. General); house swallow (From nesting under the eaves of houses. Man.); martin (A British folk name for a swallow of similar nesting habits. Y.T.); mud swallow (Its nests are built of mud. N.S., Ont., Alta.).

Colon (Colonist, from its gregarious nesting. N.S.).

Purple Martin

Barn swallow (From its nesting in crevices about barns. Ont.); black martin (The feathers of the adult male are tipped with steel-blue, overlying black and sooty-grey. Ont.); blue bird (*See* preceding note. "N.W.T."); house martin (From its nesting in houses erected for it by man. Ont.); large black martin (Ont.); martin (Rather general); purple swallow (*see* note on black martin. N.S., N.B.); swallow (Man.).

Hirondelle (Swallow. Que.); *hirondelle bleue* (Blue swallow. (*See* note on black martin. Que. Early use Boddaert, 1784)); *hirondelle pourprée* (Purple swallow. Que.); martin (Que.); martinet (Name of the European swift, a relative of our swifts rather than our swallows. Que.).

Grey Jay

Butcher bird (From its pecking at carcasses about woodland camps. N.S., Ont., Man., Sask.); butcher's boy (From its taste for raw meat. McIlwraith, 1885. Ont.); camp bird (From its frequenting the vicinity of woodland camps. Que.); camp robber (From its pilfering food at such places. N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C., Y.T.); carrion bird (It takes food of that description discarded by man. Que., N.S., Ont.); cat bird, cat jay (From a mewing note. R. W. Tufts, letter of July, 1947. N.S.); dumb jay (As relatively silent. N.S.); gorby (Variously spelled; apparently from corbie, tracing to Latin *corvus*, a name given in Great Britain to several members of the crow family. N.B.); gut-eater (From a habit noted about woodland camps. N.S.); Hudson Bay bird (B.C.); jay (Nfld., "Labr."); jay-bird ("Labr.", N.S.); jay-jack (Telescoping of jay-bird and whiskey-jack, which see. N.S.); lumberjack (From its frequenting areas where logging is in progress. Alta.); magpie (Perhaps from its pilfering habits, there being hardly

any other resemblance. Ont.); meat bird (From its pilfering food of that description about woodland camps. Que., N.S., N.B., Ont., Sask.); meat hawk (Same note. N.S., Ont., "N.W.T."); meat jay (Same. N.S.); mohawk (Possibly a corruption of meat hawk. N.S.); molly bird (N.S.); moon bird (Perhaps a mishearing of "moose bird". N.B.); moose bird (The moose permits these birds to alight on it to remove ticks. Ward in Mayer, 1883. There is also a belief that this jay directs hunters to the moose. Que., N.S. N.B., Ont., Sask., Alta.); pie (Short for magpie, though aside from pilfering habits, there is hardly any resemblance to that bird. N.S.); potato bird (Seen to eat potatoes discarded by man. N.S.); snow bird (From being seen in the snowy season. "Labr."); tallow bird (From its pilfering food of that description about woodland camps. B.C.); thief (As a camp robber. Nfld., "Labr."); whiskey jack (Variously spelled; phonetic rendering of an Indian name, *wisk-i-djak*, a spiritual being for whom the moose bird speaks, directing the hunter to a moose. E. T. Adney. General); whiskey john (Same note, with the Indian term spelled, *wisk-e-djan*. N.B., Ont., Man., Alta.).

Geai (Jay. Que.); *geai gris* (Grey jay. Que.); pie (A pied bird, which this is not. "Labr.", Que.).

Blue Jay

Blue bird (The upper parts are largely blue. N.S.); jay, jay-bird (Sonic. General.); rain bird (From being especially active and vociferous before rains. N.S.); screech bird (From its notes. N.B.); silken jay, silk jay (From its spruce appearance. Nfld.).

Geai (Jay. Que.); *geai bleu* (Blue jay. Que.).

Eun gorm (Blue bird; the upper parts are largely blue. N.S.); pigheid (Magpie; it has family relationship with the magpie and some of the habits of that bird. N.S.); screuch ancoille (Screecher of the woods. N.S.).

Steller's Jay

Blue jay (Alta., B.C.).

Common Magpie

Magpie (*Margo* and *pie* both are French vernaculars for this species; the derived term a British provincial name; early use 1605 (OED); is in general use in the bird's North American range).

Pie (A British and French folk-name traceable to Latin *pica*, name of the European magpie; apparently the basic meaning is contrastingly coloured or pied. "French Canada". Early use Belon, 1555).

Common Raven

Black bird (Y.T.); crow ("Arctic Islands", Nfld., "Labr.", "Mackenzie", Sask., Y.T.); giant crow (N.S.); raven (general); rook (British name of a smaller species of the same family. B.C.); sheeps crow (As a predator upon lambs. N.S.).

Caw (Sonic. Que.); corbeau (From the Latin name of the bird, *corvus*; first syllable sonic. Que., N.B. Also in European French as early as Belon, 1555); corbeau de mer (Sea raven. Que.).

Coirbidh (A corrupted name, perhaps in allusion to its feeding on carrion. N.S.); fang (Vulture; from its feeding on carrion. N.S.).

Common Crow

Carrion crow (The British name of a related species; from a food habit. N.B.); crow (universal); crow bird (N.S.); Jim crow (A familiar name of considerable usage, the geographical distribution of which is not known); otter crow (At a guess, this may mean "other" crow (Nfld.); raven (Sask.); rook (British name for a related species. "Hudson Bay", "Mackenzie").

Caw (Sonic. Que.); corbeau (See note under the preceding species. Que.).

Creamhach (Crow. N.S.); fitheach (Raven N.S.); rocais (Rook. N.S.).

Clark's Nutcracker

Whiskey jack (From confusion with the grey jay which it somewhat resembles in coloration and in habits. "N.W.T.", B.C.).

Black-capped Chickadee

Black-cap tit (See note on latter term. N.S., N.B.); blackhead chickadee (Latter name sonic. Man.); chickadee (Sonic. General); phoebe (Sonic. B.C.); pig-a-pee (Sonic. Nfld.); sow-the-wheat (Sonic. N.S.); sweet weather bird (N.B.); tiny mite (N.S.); tit (Man.; in British provincial use for related birds); titmouse (Same note. N.S., N.B., Ont.); tom-tee (Variant of tomtit. Nfld.); tom-tit (Nfld., N.B. Also in British provincial use for related birds).

Mésange (A name for birds of this family, traced through German *Meise* to Scandinavian *meisinger*=May singer. Bouvier, 1927. Que., N.S.); p' tit pinpin (First term=little; second, sonic. Que.); qui-es-tu, tchicadee, tchick-a-didi, thick-a-di-di (Sonic. Que.).

Boreal Chickadee

Blackcap (Misnomer; the crown is brown. "Hudson Bay"); brown-cap (Y.T.); brownie (The general coloration is brownish. "Labr."); tom-tit (See note under the preceding species. "Hudson Bay").

White-breasted Nuthatch

Big quank ("Big" in contrast to "little" for the red-breasted nu-hatch; "quank" sonic. Ont.); devil downhead (In clambering about trees, it seems as much at home head-downward as in any other position. Ont.); sapsucker (Misnomer, through confusion with woodpeckers, rather generally so-called,

though most of them do not deserve the name. General); tip-up (*See* note on devil downhead. B.C.); tom-tit (A British name for titmice, similarly small, and tree-frequenting, birds. N.S.); tree mouse (From its creeping on trees. Ont.).

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Cardy bird (N.B.); little quank (Second term sonic. Ont.); tip-up (*See* note on devil downhead under the preceding species. B.C.); tomtit (*See* under the preceding species. N.S.); upside-down bird (*See* note on devil downhead, above. Nfld.).

Brown Creeper

Creeper (It spends much time in clambering about on the bark of trees. N.B. Also in British folk use); tree creeper (Ont., Man. Also in British use); woodpecker (Misnomer. Nfld.).

Dipper

Grey singing wren (The bird is a good songster and resembles a wren in its abbreviated form and character of its nest and eggs. Ridgway, 1904. B.C.); hell-diver (A proficient diver, uniquely so in the song bird group. Y.T.); slate bobber (Its colour is slaty, and it is a habitual bower. B.C.); water-witch (Dippers are unique among song birds in diving and swimming under water. B.C.).

House Wren

That name is in vernacular use, the extent, however, unknown. Jenny wren (A familiar name to which the same remark applies. It is in British provincial use for the European wren. Recorded from Ontario); wren (general).

Mangeur de gadelles (Currant-eater; a misnomer, the bird is highly insectivorous. Que.); roitelet (Little king. A legend pertaining to the European wren is: "the fowls of the air once resolved to choose for their leader that one . . . which could fly highest. This feat was apparently performed by the eagle; but as a wren had concealed itself on the eagle's back during the trial flight, the name *roitelet* was immediately bestowed on the tiny bird." Read 1931. Ont.); roitelet de maison (House little king, from living in nest boxes provided by man. Que.).

Winter Wren

House bird (While applicable to some wrens, this name seems a misnomer for the present lover of wild places. B.C.).

Poulette de bois (Wood chick, as a tiny bird. Nfld., "Labr.")

Catbird

Black thrush (Its general colour is slaty-grey. Man.); catbird (From "its sharp and petulant cry which is not unlike the . . . [meouw] of a cat". War-

ren 1890. Universal); lazy bird, Mary bird (Ont.); mockingbird ("As a mimic the catbird falls far short of the mockingbird, but excels the thrasher." Forbush, 1929. N.S., Alta.); tailor-made bird (From its neat appearance. Ont.).

Chat (Cat. See note on catbird above. Que.); grive (Thrush. As a good songster. Que.); merle chat (Cat merle; the latter is the European blackbird, which is more like our robin than it is like the catbird; cat from a mewing call. Que.); oiseau-chat Catbird; see note in the preceding paragraph. Que.).

Brown Thrasher

Brown thrush (Its coloration is thrush-like and it is a good songster. General); death bird (Man.); mockingbird (It is an occasional, but sometimes expert, imitator of the notes of other birds. Ont.); robin (Que.); thrasher (Spelled also "Thresher" and "thrusher"; the last two terms are used in England for the song thrush, so the name of our bird appears to be a transfer. "Thrasher" was recorded by Captain John Smith in 1624. Suggestions are made that the term "thrasher" alludes to the birds "rooting" among fallen leaves, or to its beating insects preparatory to swallowing them, but the derivation from "thrush", "thrusher" seems preferable. General).

Grive rousse (Red thrush; see note on brown thrush; the general colour above is tawny-rufous. Que.)

Common Robin

Blackbird (Although differently coloured, our species is a close relative of the European blackbird. "Hudson Bay"); red bird (The underparts are cinnamon-rufous. "Hudson Bay", Ont.); redbreast (Same note. Que., Man.); red-breasted mockingbird (Not a mocker but a welcome songster. Ont.); red-breasted thrush (N.S.); robin (This name of the most familiar Canadian bird is a transfer from a similarly confiding but smaller European species of the same family, which is dusky above and reddish-orange below. Universal); robin redbreast ("Labr.").

Grive (Thrush. Que.); grive rouge (Red thrush. Que.); merle (See note on blackbird, above; *merle* is that bird's French name. "Labr.", Que., N.S.); roi (King; from its striking colour and confident manner. Que.); rouge-gorge (Red-throat; this name is a transfer from a similarly coloured but smaller European bird of the same family, which also is dusky above and ruddy below. Que.).

Smeorach (Old World name for the song thrush. N.S.).

Varied Thrush

Alaska robin (B.C.); golden robin (The bird has a good deal of ochraceous-buff coloration. B.C.); Hudson Bay robin (However the bird is not known to occur at Hudson Bay. B.C.); marsh robin (In the sense of "swamp" robin. B.C.); Oregon robin, robin, swamp robin, wood robin (B.C.)

Wood Thrush

Brown linnet (From its colour and its superior song. Ont.); wood robin (Although of different coloration, it is rather closely related to the robin. Ont.).

Flûte (As a notable songster or "musician". Que.); grive de bois (Wood thrush; see preceding paragraph. Que.); hautbois (Oboe; same note as for *flûte*. Que.); merle (This name of the European blackbird or black thrush is applied to numerous birds of no great similarity. Que.).

Hermit Thrush

Cathedral bird (Its song appeals to some auditors having a "spiritual" quality. N.B.); evening bird (From its singing at that time. Man.); night bird (Its song is habitually delivered before sunrise and after sunset. Nfld., "Labr."); nightingale (Likening it to Europe's most noted bird songster is a tribute to its superior song, which is delivered both before sunrise and after sunset. N.S., N.B.); rain bird (As being most often heard and seen just before storms. N.S.); swamp robin (Although of different coloration, it is rather closely related to the robin. N.S., N.B.)

Flûte (See under the preceding species. Que.); hautbois. (Oboe. Same note. Que.); merle (See note under the preceding species. Que.); rossignol (Nightingale; See preceding paragraph. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.).

Olive-backed Thrush

Swamp robin (See note under the preceding species. Que., N.S., N.B.).

Merle (See preceding paragraph. Que.).

Ciarsach, smeorach (Thrush. N.S.).

Grey-cheeked Thrush

Merle (As for the preceding species. Que.).

Veery

Explanations identical with those of other thrushes are not repeated. *Cathedral bird* (Ont., Man.); ground thrush, swamp robin (N.B.); veery (Sonic. N.B., Man.).

Flûte, merle (Que.); piou-piou (Sonic. Que.).

Eastern Bluebird

American bluebird (Que.); bluebird (The male is blue above. General); blue robin (It is related to the robin, and like that bird has a cinnamon-rufous breast. Que., Ont., Man.); red-breasted blue bird (Ont., Man.).

Grive (Thrush; as it is in family relationship. Que.); grive bleu (Blue thrush. Que.); oiseau bleu (Bluebird; the male is blue above. Que.); rouge-

gorge (Redthroat; the underparts of the male are cinnamon-rufous. Que.); rouge-gorge bleu (Blue redthroat. Que.).

Eun gorm (Bluebird. N.S.)

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Goldcrest (The crown is of three colours, one of which is yellow. P.E.I., N.S., Ont., Man. British name of an allied species); king bird (The ornamentation of the head suggests a crown. Que.).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Foxy chub (Nfld.); king bird (*See* preceding paragraph; Que.).

Water Pipit

Lark (Nfld.); mud lark (Nfld., "Labr."); pipit (A sonic name in vernacular use, extent unknown; also a British name for this and related species); titlark (Small lark; preceding note after "sonic" applies); wagtail (Although this bird wags its tail, it does not belong to the group known to ornithologists as wagtails. "Labr.").

Alouette pipi (Pipi lark; "pipi" sonic; this name is also in vernacular use in France. Que.).

Sprague's Pipit

Sky-jingler, skylark (It sings on the wing. Man.).

Greater Waxwing

Cherry bird (As feeding on that fruit. B.C.); waxwing (The shafts of the secondary wing-feathers look as if tipped with red sealing-wax. This natural name probably has considerable vernacular usage).

Récollet (From "the similarity of its crest to the capuchon [cowl] of the Récollet monks." Chamberlain, 1894. Canada, Wied, 1839-1841.).

Cedar Waxwing

Apple bird (From feeding among apple blossoms. N.B.); blockhead (From being unsuspicious of man. N.B.); blossom bird (From its feeding among blossoms. N.S., N.B.); cedar bird (From frequenting red cedars (*Juniperus*) and feeding on their "berries." General); cherry bird (From feeding on that fruit sometimes to a destructive extent. General); cherry waxwing (*See* last note and that on waxwing under the preceding species. Man.); comb-wing bird (In reference to the red tips of the secondary wing feathers, which may suggest an ornamental comb. Man.); spider bird (From feeding on those creatures. N.S., N.B.).

Basque (Que.); *huppé* (Tufted [one], in illusion to its crest. Que.); *mangeur de cerises* (Cherry eater. Que.); *récollet* (*See* under the preceding species. Que.).

Northern Shrike

Butcher bird (Because it hangs its prey on thorns or other sharp objects and in crotches for storage or preparatory to rending it. General; also in British vernacular use); *Devil's bird* (From its preying upon other birds. Ont.); *Devil's whiskey-jack* (From its preying upon other birds and from a slight resemblance to the grey jay or whiskey-jack. "Hudson Bay"); *joy-killer* (Its coming usually means death to some bird or mouse. "Labr."); *mockingbird* (It is similar in coloration to the mockingbird and appears to have considerable power of mimicry. Canada, Nuttall, 1832); *silky jay* (Labr.); *whiskey-jack* (From a slight similarity to the grey jay, commonly called by that name. Man.); *white jay* (It is largely bluish-grey, paler below; but it is no jay. Nfld., "Labr."); *white whiskijohn* (From its paler colour and slight similarity to the grey jay or whiskey-john. "Hudson Bay").

Ecorcheur (Flayer; it hangs its prey preparatory to rending it. Que.); *pie boreale* (Northern pie; the plumage is somewhat contrastingly coloured. Que.).

Southern Shrike

Butcher bird. (general).

Ecorcheur (Que. *See* under the preceding species); *pie grièche* (Thorn pie. It impales some of its prey upon thorns; it is mildly pied in colour. Que.).

Common Starling

That name, of Anglo-Saxon origin, is in some vernacular use.

Etourneau (Starling; a European name, traceable to Belon, 1555 [*estourneau*]. Que.).

Crested Myna

A species introduced from China; called Chinese starling and Japanese starling in British Columbia.

Red-eyed Vireo

Hangnest (The nest is suspended in the fork of a branch or twig. N.S.); *preacher* (From its incessant vociferation. B.C.); *preacher bird* (Ont.); *teacher* (From its "volubility." Ont.).

Black and White Warbler

Creeper, tree creeper (It spends much time clambering over the bark of trees. Man.).

Yellow Warbler

Canary (From its largely yellow coloration. N.S., Man.); canary bird (Ont.); spider bird (From feeding on those creatures. Man.); summer yellow bird (general); thumb bird (? The size of a thumb. Nfld., "Labr."); wild canary (*See* first note. General); willow warbler, willow wren (Man.); yellow bird (general); yellowhammer (British name of the yellow bunting transferred by colonists to a variety of birds having yellow in their plumage. Nfld.).

Fauvette jaune (Yellow tawny one; latter term applied to numerous warblers and other small birds. Que.); rossignol (Nightingale. As a familiar singing bird, whose song, however, is not to be compared either in quality, or time of delivery, with that of the true nightingale. Europe's most noted bird songster. Que.); serin sauvage (Wild canary; from its largely yellow coloration. Que.); toute jaune (All yellow. Que.).

Myrtle Warbler

Spider bird (N.S.); yellow-rump (P.E.I., Man.).

Oven Bird

Ground bird (Ont.); oven bird (In shape the arched-over nest suggests an outdoor oven; it is not, however, made of clay. Rather general); thrush (Its general coloration is much like that of the common woodland thrushes. Y.T.); wood bird (Ont.).

Black-capped Warbler

Yellowhammer (*See* note on that name under the yellow warbler. Nfld.).

American Redstart

Alder bird (N.B.); goldfinch (As a highly-coloured bird, which otherwise is not much like either the American or the European goldfinch. Nfld., N.S.).

House Sparrow

Bull sparrow (This name may refer to the bird's pugnaciousness or may be a shortening of "John Bull", i.e. English, sparrow; much of the original stock was imported from England. Sask.); English sparrow (universal); grey bird (N.B.); hedge sparrow (B.C.); house bird (From its nesting about the habitations of man. Man.); house sparrow. The standard name of the species in Great Britain (Ont., Man.); sparrow (universal; a British name traced to about 725 [spearua] (OED). However, the house sparrow and congeners belong to the weaver bird, not the sparrow group of birds); town sparrow (As being adapted to urban conditions. Que.).

Moineau (Sparrow. Que. Also in European use to Belon, 1555); moineau Anglais (English sparrow; much of the original stock was imported

from England. Que.); moineau Pierrot (Little Peter sparrow; a familiar or "pet" name. Que.); pinson Anglais (English finch. Que.).

Glaiseun (Grey bird. N.S. Also in British use, Harvie-Brown *et al.*, 1888 [glasein].

Bobolink

Bob (Short for that name. Man.); bobolink (Sonic. General); chatter bird (From its "volubility". Man.); reed bird (As frequenting "reeds" or wild rice, upon the grain of which it feeds. Man.); rice bird (From its feeding on wild rice. Ont.); skunk bird (Referring to the black and white coloration of the male. Ont., Man., Sask.); skunk blackbird (Same note. N.S., Ont.).

Goglu (Sonic. Que.).

Eastern Meadowlark

Field lark (General; it is, however, no lark); marsh lark (N.S.); meadow bird (Ont.); meadowlark (general); meadow runner (Ont.); meadow starling (Various birds of this family are miscalled starlings. N.S.); sedge lark (Ont.); swamp lark (That is marsh lark. N.B.).

Alouette (Lark, a misnomer. Que.); alouette de prairie (Prairie lark. Que.); grive (Thrush, a misnomer. Que.); ortolan (This name, originally denoting a European species of bunting, a gastronomically famous bird, has been applied to a number of other species used for food. Que.).

Riabhag (Brindled one; each feather of the back is blackish with red-dish-brown apex and yellow-brown margins. N.S.); uiseag (Lark, a misnomer. N.S.).

Western Meadowlark

King Syble-a-bon (From a song interpreted as "I am King Syble-a-bon". Man.); prairie lark (Man.).

Yellow-headed Blackbird

Californian blackbird (As a distinctive kind without special pertinence to the State named. Ont.); yellowhammer (British name of the yellow bunting that has been applied by colonists to a variety of birds with yellow in their plumages. Sask.); yellowhead (The head, neck, and upper breast of the male are yellow. Sask., Alta.); yellow-headed blackbird (In vernacular use, the extent of which is unknown, but probably is rather general).

Red-winged Blackbird

Field officer, field officer bird (The red patches on the wings of the male suggest military insignia. Ont.); harper (As uttering a note sounding like the twang of a harp-string. Ont.); officer bird (See first note. Ont.); redwing, red-winged blackbird (There is a large red and buff patch on the bend of the wing of the male. General); red-winged grackle. (Ont.); red-winged starling (Various birds of this family are miscalled "starlings". Ont.);

soldier bird (*See* first note. Ont.); soldier blackbird (Ont., Man.); swamp blackbird ("Swamp" in the sense of marsh. General).

Caporal (Corporal; the red patches on the wings of the male suggest military insignia. Que.); *étourneau* (Starling. Que.); *geai* (Jay, as a bird drawing attention by its plumage and notes. Que.); *geai à aile rouge* (Red-winged jay. There is a large red and buff patch on the bend of the wing of the male. Que.).

Baltimore Oriole

Fire bird (About half of the plumage of the adult male varies from "cadmium yellow to intense orange or almost flame scarlet." Ridgway 1902. Ont., Man.); golden bird (Same note. Que.); golden oriole (Man.); golden robin (As a familiar bird different from the common robin. "Golden" in the sense above noted. Rather general); hangbird (The nest is suspended. Ont.); hangnest (Rather general); orange bird (*See* first note. Que.).

Loriot (Oriole. Que.); *roi* (King; from the splendid orange and black plumage of the male. Que.).

Rusty Blackbird

Blackbird ("Hudson Bay"); black robin (As a common bird different from the ordinary robin. N.S.); cattle blackbird (From associating with live-stock. "Hudson Bay"); cowbird (Same note. Sask.); crow, crow blackbird (From the black coloration of the breeding male. Nfld.); little blackbird (N.B.); marsh blackbird (Nfld.); swamp blackbird (N.B.).

Etourneau (Starling; various birds of this family are miscalled "starlings." Que.).

Brewer's Blackbird

Satin bird (The plumage of the male is highly glossy. Man.); starling (*See* note in the preceding paragraph. B.C.).

Purple Grackle

Big blackbird (N.B., Man.); black robin (*See* note under rusty blackbird (P.E.I., N.S.); crow blackbird (Large blackbird. Universal); fan-tailed blackbird (The tail feathers are distinctly graduated in length. Man.); rudder tail, rudder-tail blackbird (The tail of the male in flight is somewhat boat-shaped. Sask.); small crow bird (N.S.); starling (Various birds of this family are miscalled "starlings." Sask.); swamp robin (As a familiar bird seen in swamps (or marshes); the name is more applicable, however, to either the red-winged or rusty blackbirds. N.S.)).

Etourneau (Starling; *see* note on that term in the preceding paragraph. Que.); *geai* (Jay, as a large and noisy bird. Que.); *merle noir* (Black merle; the latter name for the European blackbird (a close relative of the North American robin) is applied to numerous familiar birds. N.S.); *oiseau bleu* (Blue bird; the feathers of the head and neck have purplish reflections. Que.).

Eun dubh (Black bird, N.S.); *lon dubh* (Name of the European ouzel,

black thrush, or black bird, which is more like the American robin than it is to birds of the present alliance. N.S.).

Common Cowbird

Blackbird (The male is lustrous black with a brown head and neck. Man., Sask., Alta.); black robin (As a familiar bird that is largely black. N.S.); black sparrow (In general form it is not greatly unlike the English sparrow. Ont.); buffalo bird (From associating with those animals. Man., Sask., Alta.); cowbird (Similar note. General); cow blackbird (general); cow bunting (Ont.); grey cowbird (The female is brownish-grey. Ont.); herd bird (From its associating with cattle. Man.); little blackbird (N.B.).

Etourneau (Starling; various birds of this family are miscalled "starlings." Que.); geai (Jay. Que.); vacher (Cowherd, from its associating with cows. Que.).

Scarlet Tanager

Black-winged redbird (Rather general); cardinal bird (From its chiefly scarlet plumage; a distinctive part of the vestiture of a Cardinal or member of the Pope's council is red. Ont.); fire bird (The plumage of the male is chiefly scarlet. Ont.); king bird (From the striking scarlet and black plumage of the male. Ont.); red bird (Rather general); soldier bird (Its scarlet and black coloration suggesting a uniform. Ont.); summer redbird (In contrast to the winter redbird or cardinal. Ont.); war bird ("This bird is very generally known in Canada by the name of War-bird, as much I suppose from its colour as from its having been seen in unusual numbers immediately preceding the late war with the United States." Fothergill, 1816–1837 in Black, 1934. Ont.).

Cardinal (See note on cardinal bird in the preceding paragraph. Que.); oiseau rouge (Red bird. Que.).

Cardinal

That name is probably general; it refers to the vermillion-red coloration of the male. (See further note on cardinal bird under the preceding species.) cardinal redbird (Ont.); redbird (Universal); red bluejay (As a crested bird of red coloration. Ont.); redcoat (Ont.).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Linnet (As a good songster. Que.)

Indigo Bunting

Blue bird (The male is blue all over. Ont.); indigo bird (general); indigo finch (Ont.).

Oiseau bleu (Blue bird. Que.); oiseau de Montréal (Montreal bird; probably a bird-seller's term. Que.)

Evening Grosbeak

Winter canary (Latter term from its partly yellow coloration; it is considerably larger than the canary. Sask.).

Purple Finch

Grey linnet (The female. N.S.); linnet (This term usually indicates a good songster. Que., N.S., N.B.); pine finch (Man.); red linnet (The male has more or less crimson colouring. N.S., Ont.).

Mordeux rouge (Red biter; it can give a good "nip". Que.); oiseau rouge (Red bird. Que.); pinson rouge (Red finch. Que.); rosalin (Rosy one; the male has more or less crimson coloration. Que.); rouget (Reddish [one]. Que.).

Gealan (Linnet. N.S.).

Pine Grosbeak

Bullfinch (As reminding observers of the European bullfinch; both have round heads and thick bills. "Labr."); hawk (The bill is hooked. Y.T.); mope ("A quite descriptive term for this lethargic bird." Strong, 1931. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); oriole (As a brightly colored bird. Alta.); pine bullfinch (It frequents pines and has a "bull-shaped" head. N.B.); pine finch (N.B.); polly bird (The stout, curved bill suggests that of a parrot. N.S.); red bird (The males have considerable rosy-red coloration. "Labr.", "Hudson Bay"); spruce bird, willow bird. (Nfld., "Labr."); winter robin (As a ruddy, buxom bird seen in winter. N.S., N.B., Sask., Alta.).

Bourgeonneux, bourgeonnier (Budder, i.e. bud-eater. Que.); bouvreuil (Bullfinch; see first note in the preceding paragraph. Que.); gros-bec (Large bill. Que.); mangeur de cormier (Eater of mountain-ash [fruits] (*Sorbus americanus*). Que.); pionne (Peony; from the prevailing rosy-red coloration of the male. Que.); roi (King; from the striking rosy-red plumage of the male. Que.); roi de montagnes (King of the mountains. Que.); roi d' oiseaux rouges (King of the red birds. Que.).

Northern Rosy Finch

Pink snowbird (The feathers of the wings, tail, rump, and flanks are pink-edged. Man.).

Hoary Redpoll

Alder bird (From feeding on the seeds of alder. Nfld.).

Dusky Redpoll

Alder bird (Nfld., "Labr."), berry-picker (The red markings about the head suggest staining from eating berries. Sask.); linnet (Name of closely related European birds, from the "lin" or flax, upon the seeds of which

they feed. N.S., Man. Also in British folk use. OED gives an example as early as 1050 [linece]; little snowbird (N.B.); redcap, redhead (The forehead is crimson. N.B.); red-headed sparrow (Nfld.); spruce bird (As feeding on the seeds of spruces. Nfld.).

Oiseau de misère (Bird of the *misère* or miserable weather, i.e. winter. Que.); poussin (Chick, as a tiny bird. Que.).

Pine Siskin

Serinette (Little canary, from its partly yellow coloration. Que.).

American Goldfinch

Canary (From the largely yellow coloration of the breeding male. Rather general); goldfinch (By transfer from a yellow, and otherwise brightly colored European finch. Probably rather general); lemon bird (The male is largely yellow. Sask.); lettuce bird (From feeding on the seeds of that plant. Rather general); thistle bird (It feeds on thistle seeds and lines its nest with thistle down. Universal); wild canary (*See* first note. Universal); yellow bird (universal); yellow canary (Sask.); yellowhammer (British name of the European yellow bunting that has been given by colonists to numerous birds with yellow in their plumages. "Labr.", Ont.); yellow linnet (The term linnet, transferred from its original—redpolls—usually indicates a good songster. Ont.).

Chardonneret (Thistle user; name of the European goldfinch which, like our species, feeds on thistle seeds and lines its nest with thistle down. Que.); oiseau jaune (Yellow bird. Que.); pinson (Finch. Que.); rossignol (Nightingale, an inappropriate name for this species. Que.); serin (Canary, from the largely yellow coloration of the breeding male. Que.).

Buidheag (Yellow one. N.S.).

Red Crossbill

Crossbill (The mandibles are "falcate, deflected to opposite sides, their points crossed (unique among birds)." Coues, 1903. In vernacular use, the extent, however, unknown); sparrow (Y.T.); wild canary (From its song. N.B.).

White-winged Crossbill

Crossbeak linnet (Crossbeak, *see* first note in the preceding paragraph; "linnet" is a name usually given to birds with attractive songs. "Labr."); cross-billed linnet (Nfld., "Labr."); spruce bird (As feeding on the seeds of that tree. Nfld.).

Eastern Towhee

Catbird (Ont.); chewink (Sonic. General); ground robin (Its black and cinnamon coloration suggests that of the robin. General); swamp robin (N.B., Ont.); towhee (Sonic. General); to-whitt to-whee (Sonic. Ont.).

Spotted Towhee

Catbird, ground robin (general); swamp robin (B.C.)

Lark Bunting

Buffalo bird (Man.); prairie bobolink (Its coloration, plumage changes, flight, and song are reminiscent of those of the bobolink. Sask.); white-winged blackbird (general).

Ipswich Sparrow

Grey bird (N.S.).

Savannah Sparrow

Grey bird (Que., N.S.); meadow bird (N.B.).

Baird's Sparrow

Scrub sparrow (Man.).

Leconte's Sparrow

Willow-tweet (A bird frequenting willows that utters a note like "tweet". Man.); yellow sparrow (The general colour is buffy. Man.).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow

Thrush bird (A closing note in its song sounds like "thrush". N.S.).

Vesper Sparrow

Grass finch (Man.); grey bird (Que., N.S., Ont., Man.).

Slate-coloured Junco

Bad-weather bird (Man.); black snowbird (Its general color is slaty; "snowbird", as being seen at the snowy or wintry season. General); blue bird (*See* first part of the preceding note. Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B.); blue sparrow (Nfld., N.B.); chip bird (A characteristic call has been described as "smacking" or "snapping." Que.); chipping bird (N.S.); chippy (N.B.); goose bird (From becoming noticeable in autumn at the time of the wild goose migration. Man.); grey bird (N.S., Ont., Sask.); hen bird (perhaps from its call being deemed a "cluck". "Labr."); ivory-billed bluebird (The bill is pinkish-white; the general colour is slaty. N.B.); male bird ("Labr."); snowbird (general); snow sparrow (N.S.); tip (Sonic. Man.); tomtit ("Mack-")

enzie"); white-bill (N.S., Ont.); white-tail (Two or three feathers on each side of the tail are white. N.B.).

Nonne (Nun; its slaty and white coloration suggesting the habit of a religious order. Que.); nonette (Little nun. Que.); titoc ("ti" short for "petit", i.e. little; "toc" sonic. Que.).

Pink-sided Junco

Snowbird (From being noticed at the snowy or wintry season. General).

Chipping Sparrow

Chipper (Its call is a "chip" and its song a succession of similar notes. Ont.); chippy (general); chip sparrow (P.E.I., Man.); field sparrow (N.B.); grey bird (Ont., Alta.); hair bird (It uses animal hair to line its nest. General); hay bird (From feeding among scattered hay on a cattle boat; thus a nonce word. Que.); little grey bird (Ont.); red-headed grass bird (The crown is rufous-chestnut. Ont.).

Moineau (Sparrow. Que.); serin du pays (Country canary. Que.); titit ("ti" short for "petit"=little; "tit", sonic. Que.).

Brewer's Sparrow

Road-runner (Sask.).

White-crowned Sparrow

Chip-bird ("Labr."); grey bird (Y.T.); hedge sparrow (Nfld., "Labr.", "Hudson Bay", B.C.); jockey-cap (The crown is white with bold black stripes. Y.T.); rain bird (Man.); scratch sparrow (B.C.); striped-head ("Labr.", Que.); white-cap (Nfld., "Labr.", Que.).

Muée (Que.).

Golden-crowned Sparrow

Rain bird (B.C.).

White-throated Sparrow

Canada bird (One rendering of its song is "Sweet, sweet, Canada, Canada, Canada." N.B., Ont., Man.); Canada whitethroat (N.B.); Canadian song sparrow (N.S.); hard-times Canada bird (Another rendering of its song is "Hard times, Canada, Canada, Canada." Man.); Kennedy bird (Still another wording of its song is "Poor, poor, Kennedy, Kennedy, Kennedy." N.S.); nightingale (From singing at dusk. Que., Man.); night-singer (Man.); Old Sam Peabody (From a version of its song which goes, "Old Sam, Peabody, Peabody, Peabody." N.S.); Old Tom Peabody (Que., N.B.); paddy-

whack (Man.); Peabiddy bird (N.S.); Peabody (Que., Ont.); Peabody bird (A New England term that has spread as far as Labrador and Manitoba); poor Kennedy bird (N.S.); poor Sam Peabody (N.B.); striped-head ("Labr."); sweet pinkey (Que.); sweet sweet Canada bird ("Canada." Le Moine, 1873.); Tom Peabody (N.B.); whistle bird (N.S.); whistling sparrow (Alta.); white-throat (N.B., Ont. Probably general among the book-learned); widow woman ("Canada." Scoville, 1920).

Frédéric (That name instead of "Peabody" appears in a Quebec version of the song); linotte (Linnet, as a good songster. Que.); p' tit Frédéric (Little Frederick. Que.); rossignol (Nightingale; from singing at dusk. Que., P.E.I.); siffleur (Whistler. Que.).

Fox Sparrow

Bobby-rooter (From its "rooting", i.e. scratching among fallen leaves. "Labr.", Que.); brown bobber (Latter term probably from its movements when scratching among fallen leaves. "Labr."); fox bird (From its colour; the most widespread subspecies has a good deal of chestnut-rufous spotting, striping, and washing. N.S.); foxy Tom (Nfld.); great sparrow ("Hudson Bay", Latham, 1781–1801); hedge sparrow (Nfld.); partridge bird (From its rufescent coloration. Nfld., "Labr."); red singer ("Labr."); red thrush (The most widespread subspecies is refescent and has a pattern of coloration somewhat like that of a thrush. "Labr."); swamp lark (N.S.); swamp sparrow ("Hudson Bay"); Tom fox (See note on fox bird, above. Nfld., "Labr.", N.S.); wilderness sparrow ("Hudson Bay." Latham, 1781–1801.

Gratteur (Scratcher, i.e. among fallen leaves. "Labr."); rossignol (Nightingale; it is an excellent songster. "Labr.", Que.); rossignol français (French nightingale. Que.).

Swamp Sparrow

Grey bird (Que.).

Song Sparrow

Grass bird (Nfld., Ont.); grey bird (Que., N.S., N.B., Ont.); ground bird (Ont.); ground sparrow (Man.); song sparrow (It is a persistent singer in early spring. Probably rather general); spring bird (N.B.).

Rossignol (Nightingale. It is a copious and melodious songster. Que., N.S., N.B.).

Gealbhonn (Sparrow. N.S.); glaiseun (Grey bird. N.S.).

Lapland Longspur

Chiddick bird (Former term sonic. Alta.); dirty-face (A name translated and borrowed from the Cree Indians; in the breeding plumage of the male, the forehead, throat, and lower sides of the face are black. Ont.); Labrador bunting (Sask.); stubble sparrow (Alta.).

Chestnut-collared Longspur

Butterfly bird (From its appearance while singing on the wing. Man.).

Snow Bunting

Arctic sparrow (N.B.); little white bird (Ont.); ortolan (This name, originally denoting a European species of bunting, a gastronomically famous bird, has been applied to a number of other species used for food. The present species was formerly sent to market in large numbers. Nfld.); snow bird (From its chiefly white colour and winter appearance. General); snow-drift (Same note (Ont.); waddlin (Perhaps a corruption of "ortolan", which see above. N.B.); white bird ("Labr."); white snowbird (Nfld., "Labr.").

Oiseau blanc (White bird. Que.); oiseau de misère (Bad-weather bird. Que.); oiseau de neige (Snow bird. Que.).

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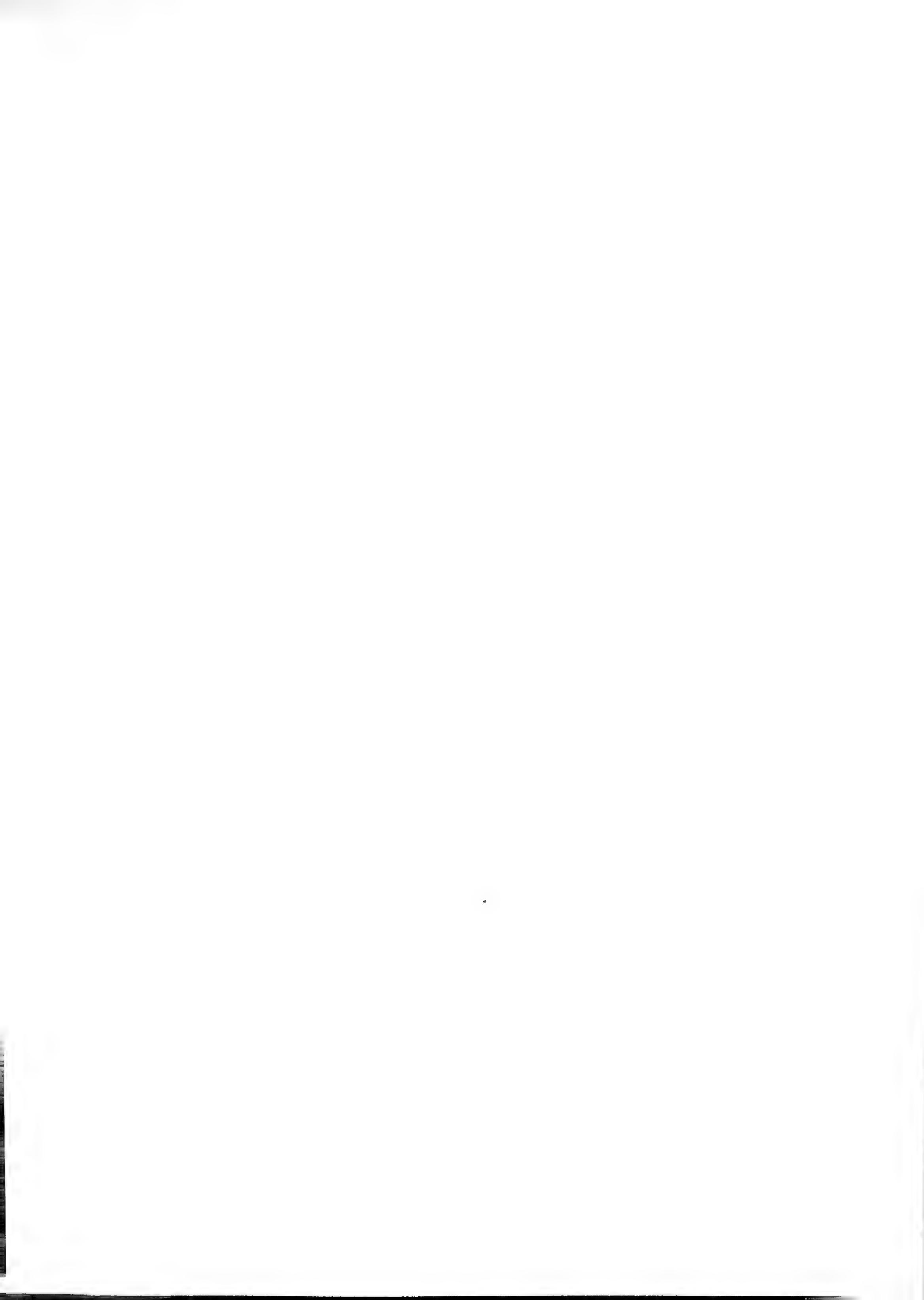
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